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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

IZVESTIYA Cites USSR Aide on West's MBFR Stance [Stepanov, 28 Feb] AA 1

Commentaries Assail U.S. Chemical Rearmament AA 1

PRAVDA on Reagan Program AA 1

PRAVDA on U.S. Position [2 Mar] AA 1

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Commentary [26 Feb] AA 2

Anichkin on U.S. Plans AA 3

Tashkent on U.S. Intent AA 4

Baltics Petition for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zone [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 10 Feb] AA 4

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Shitikov Interviewed on Results of Bloc Meeting [IZVESTIYA 24 Feb] BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Trofimenko Views Soviet Foreign Policy [London] CC 1

Polish Situation Viewed CC 1

Situation in Afghanistan CC 3

Third World Interests CC 4

American Interests CC 5

Middle East Discussed CC 6

Prospects for Detente CC 6

Exploiting 'Global Disorder' CC 6

Military Build-Up CC 7

Foreign Policy Assessed CC 8

Zagladin Article Sees Moves Toward Peace [AGITOR] CC 9

'International Situation' Hits Chemical Warfare [Kosovan, Anichkin, Semenov] CC 9

IZVESTIYA Notes New Delhi 'South-South' Meeting CC 11

IZVESTIYA Views UN Human Rights Draft Resolution CC 12

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan's 'Militarist' Budget Escalates Deficit [Rachkov in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 8] A 1

CHINA

More Comment on Signing of Shanghai Communique B 1

State Department Issuance B 1

U.S.-Chinese Relations [Alekseyev] B 2

Commentator Assesses Beijing Anti-Sovietism [Smirnov] B 3

PRC's 'Open Door' to West Policy Viewed [Frolkin in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 8] B 3

SOUTH ASIA

British-Egyptian-Made Arms Seized in Afghanistan D 1
[Pshenkin in IZVESTIYA 23 Feb]
Afghan Party Prepared for General Conference [Mironov] D 1
Intersputnik Station Inaugurated in Kabul D 2
Soviet Minister Speaks [cross-reference] D 2
Sri Lanka Foreign Minister Hails Ties With USSR D 2
[PRAVDA 23 Feb]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Vietnam Politburo Member on SE Asian Situation E 1
Vietnam Found Not To Have Used 'Yellow Rain' E 1
Vietnam Protests Taiwan Claim to Island Chain E 1
[PRAVDA 22 Feb]
Beijing Supporting Sabotage Activities in Laos E 2
Tikhonov Receives Thanks From Kampuchean Leader E 2
[PRAVDA 21 Feb]
Satellite Relay Station Completed in Laos E 3

EASTERN EUROPE

Materials on Visit by Poland's Jaruzelski F 1
Kremlin Talks 1 Mar F 1
Kremlin Dinner 1 Mar F 2
Brezhnev Dinner Speech F 2
Jaruzelski Dinner Speech F 4
Meeting With Brezhnev 2 Mar F 7
Further on Brezhnev Meeting F 7
Radio Commentary F 7
IZVESTIYA Biography [1 Mar] F 8
Polish Media Materials [cross-reference] F 9
Poland Lifts Some Martial Law Restrictions F 9
PZPR CC Plenum Adopts Ideological Resolutions F 9
LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Interviews Polish Internees F 9
[Lomeyko, 17 Feb]
Comparison on Polish Military Council Meeting F 15
NHAN DAN Criticizes Western Parties on Poland F 15
[PRAVDA 24 Feb]
Bulgarian Writes in PRAVDA on Disarmament Need F 16
[Mladenev]
Further Materials on Visit by Romania's Giosan F 16
Kuznetsov-Giosan Talks [PRAVDA 24 Feb] F 16
Delegation's Departure F 17
Grishin Attends Budapest 'Moscow Days' F 17
Delegation's Activities F 17
Grishin in NEPSZABADSAG [MTI] F 18
CSSR Official Writes on 1948 Revolution, Progress F 19
[Hanes in IZVESTIYA 25 Feb]

WESTERN EUROPE

IZVESTIYA Views Results of France-FRG Summit G 1
[27 Feb]
PRAVDA on NATO Chiefs' 'War of Words' Notion G 1
[Podklyuchnikov, 26 Feb]
U.S. Missile Offer Will Not Help UK Economy G 3
[Shelkov in PRAVDA 26 Feb]

Belgian-Soviet Ties, Anti-NATO Mood Viewed [Drobkov in PRAVDA 24 Feb] G 3
Commentary on Papandreou's Cyprus Visit G 5
Florakis Cited on NATO Membership for Greece G 6
Development of Relations With Turkey Noted G 6
Repression of Turkish Peace Supporters Cited G 7
'Prominent Progressives' G 7
Peace Group Detained G 8
Khabarov on Trial of Spain's 23 Feb Putschists G 8
Planning Agreement With Austria on Gas Supplies G 9

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Supreme Soviet Delegation in Yemeni Arab Republic H 1
Founding of Soviet-YAR Friendship Society Marked H 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

TRUD Hits Reagan's 'New Caribbean Policy' [Sisnev, 27 Feb] K 1
Casey's 'Absurd Accusations' on El Salvador [Ponomarev] K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Comparison of CPSU USSR Anniversary Resolution [PRAVDA 21 Feb] R 1
Shevardanadze, Marchuk at Tbilisi Banner Award R 1
Zimyanin Attends Journalists Union Congress R 1
Congress of Oblast Komsomols Held in Tashkent R 2
Georgian Council of Ministers Announces Changes [ZARYA VOSTOKA 13 Jan] R 2
Georgian SSR Presidium Announces Ministry Changes [ZARYA VOSTOKA 5 Feb] R 2
All-Union Social Planning Seminar Held in Minsk R 2
Briefs: Order of Lenin; Red Banner to Armenia; Red Banner to Uzbek SSR; Red Banner to Tadzhik SSR R 3

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Academician Writes on Need for High Productivity [Aganbegyan in PRAVDA 24 Feb] S 1
Briefs: Turkmen Oil, Gas; Uzbek Machinery Exports; Tadzhik Railroad Construction; Yerevan Air Terminal; Floating Drilling Platform S 4

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments for 1 March T 1
Livestock Raising Data for January Reported [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 8] T 1
Gorbachev Attends Agricultural TU Congress T 3

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Venera-13 Descent Module Lands on Venus U 1
Venus Probe Activities [Zheleznov] U 2
PRAVDA on Venera-13 Activities U 3

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Military Leaders' Articles on Army, Navy Day V 1
Yepishev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA [23 Feb] V 1
Tolubko Article V 4
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 8]
Kutakhov TRUD Interview [23 Feb] V 7
Petrov in IZVESTIYA [23 Feb] V 10
Kulikov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA [21 Feb] V 13
Koldunov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN [23 Feb] V 15
Popkov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA [23 Feb] V 18

IZVESTIYA CITES USSR AIDE ON WEST'S MBFR STANCE

AU011440 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent L. Stepanov dispatch from A. Nikanorov "World Today" feature: "Obstacles to Agreement"]

[Text] Vienna -- The Western countries' position at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe is still not conducive to the reaching of agreement.

That is apparent from the speech at a routine plenary session by Ambassador W. Boss, head of the FRG delegation, who confined himself merely to brief remarks in response to the draft first agreement submitted by the socialist countries. With regard to a number of aspects the NATO countries are continuing to put forward the same old arguments that can merely hamper and drag out the talks.

The representative of the Soviet delegation who spoke at a meeting with journalists expressed regret at the fact that the West is ducking out of the socialist countries' specific proposal to start formulating the text of an agreement. This stance, he said, is sharply at variance with the Western states' alluring statements of their interest in reaching agreement in Vienna. The draft submitted by the socialist countries, the Soviet representative continued, constitutes a real basis for practical work. It is an integrated and all-embracing document that precisely and clearly sets out the process of the reduction of armed forces and armaments. It takes into account the results of the lengthy talks.

The draft carefully balances the interests of the security of all 19 states represented in Vienna. The participants in the talks representing the socialist countries have gone more than halfway to meet the West, taking into account in their document substantial aspects of its position. Thus the draft takes into account the idea of a two-stage reduction and treaty [dogovornyy] parity and the Western side's suggestion of a collective freeze on troop strengths and armaments between the stages. It also takes into account a rule stipulating that none of the participants must have, after the two stages of the reductions, armed forces with a strength of over 50 percent of the collective level of 900,000 men for each alliance, and much else besides.

COMMENTARIES ASSAIL U.S. CHEMICAL REARMAMENT

PRAVDA on Reagan Program

LD281646 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Here in Moscow the Soviet national daily PRAVDA has strongly criticized President Reagan's decision to launch a multibillion dollar program for the chemical rearmament of the United States. It is clear now, PRAVDA says, why the United States broke off the negotiations with the Soviet Union on banning chemical weapons and why it stubbornly avoids concluding an international convention on outlawing these weapons. The Pentagon evidently is not satisfied with the enormous stockpiles of poisonous chemicals and nuclear and neutron weapons that it has. It will now get a new monstrous means of mass annihilation, binary nerve gas shells.

PRAVDA on U.S. Position

LD021012 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Mar, TASS -- The United States has started large-scale preparations for chemical warfare, PRAVDA writes today. The United States now has enormous stores of chemical weapons, the newspaper adds. Over 150,000 tons of chemical weapons are in American stores. There are almost three million artillery shells, several thousand aircraft bombs, hundreds of thousands of mines and about 1,500 air spray containers, all filled with toxic substances.

The American military, however, think that all this is not enough, the article emphasizes. They pursue a course for the development and manufacture of qualitatively new types of chemical weapons.

"To extort appropriations for production and to condition the allies to the prospect of deploying these weapons on their territory and to damp down public protests, the Pentagon had to apply a kind of 'psychological therapeutics'. Thus, another myth was created, about a 'Soviet chemical threat', about 'lagging behind' the USSR in the sphere of chemical weapons."

"Blowing up soap bubbles of rumours on Soviet 'superiority' over the United States in the sphere of chemical weapons, the Pentagon, as could have been expected, set about overcoming its 'lagging behind'. This was precisely the purpose of President Reagan's recently proclaimed extensive programme of United States 'chemical rearmament.'"

It is not accidental, the newspaper remarks, that the position of the United States administration has now become the main obstacle to advance at all international forums, which consider the question of banning and destroying chemical means of warfare. Thus, the talks on a ban on chemical weapons, conducted between the USSR and the United States were wrecked; constructive work is being blocked in the disarmament committee; the American delegation opposes the adoption of a United Nations decision to outlaw chemical weapons.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Commentary

LD261512 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0400 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb (TASS) -- The U.S. administration has embarked upon intensive preparations for chemical war, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today. In the 1983 fiscal year it is planned to spend $810 million on these aims, and the whole program of U.S. "chemical rearmament" is assessed at $6-10 billion. A considerable part of the money will be spent on purchase of so-called binary ammunition, which is primarily designed for deployment among the American forward-based weapons in Europe.

The paper asks why the Pentagon strategists are so zealously pushing for binary ammunition. The answer to that question was provided by British biologist (Stephen Rose). "Chemical weapons," he asserts, "are reminiscent of neutron bombs, since they destroy people without damaging property and buildings." "Consequently," the article stresses, "it is a case of yet another 'purely capitalist' weapon, killing all those lives, but preserving everything that is dead -- material valuables."

Pointing out that Washington's monstrous plans have aroused indignation throughout the world, the paper continues: "To damp down these passions, the United States has undertaken a diversionary maneuver. It was announced that the United States is ready to hold talks, at the same time as producing binary ammunition, on their suppression. This is an old trick. It was just such a propagandist staging was given to the decision to deploy 'Pershing II' and cruise missiles in West Europe. As is known, Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear weapons are marking time, owing to the fault of Washington, while American enterprises have proceeded to the serial production of 'Euromissiles.'

"And why then bother to invent the bicycle? The Geneva disarmament committee has before it for consideration specific proposals for the suppression of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and for the destruction of reserves. There is a draft convention on this issue.

"The formula of 'arming in order to disarm later' is utterly false. The unrestrained arms race, including chemical weapons, will yield no dividends of any kind to its initiators and will strengthen no one's security. Lasting peace can be achieved only by seeking decisions which are aimed at creating real measures of disarmament, including the suppression of chemical ammunition. The Soviet Union advocates precisely this."

Anichkin on U.S. Plans

LD070050 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Oleg Anichkin commentary]

[Text] America once more challenges public opinion in Western Europe. In addition to the plans to deploy the neutron weapon and United States medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries, plans are afoot to deploy a new weapon of mass destruction. This is happening despite the fact that the United States of America today possesses the largest arsenal of chemical weapons in the world, amounting to 160,000 tons, comprising 3 million shells, tens of thousands of air bombs, hundreds of thousands of mines and chemical warheads. That is quite enough to destroy all life on earth. Still, preparations for the manufacture and deployment of the so-called binary chemical weapons are in full swing in the United States. The basic principle of this weapon is that two relatively harmless chemical substances are placed separately in a warhead and form a deadly gas when mixed as a result of an explosion. Here's how Oleg Anichkin, Soviet political observer, views the United States' chemical warefare preparations:

The Pentagon has worked out a 5-year program to build up the number of chemical warheads, to replace out-dated warheads by more modern ones -- most of which will be binary. Allocations for this weapon are to increase drastically. In the next fiscal year $800 million will be set aside for them, that is, twice as much as in the current year. And by 1984 the figure will rise to nearly 1.5 billion. The whole of the 5-year program will claim 2.5 billion.

New types of American chemical weapons are to be stationed in Federal Germany, Britain and Italy. They will be placed on American aircraft-carriers in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Cruise missles, too, are to carry chemical warheads.

The United States does not seem to be particularly concerned with justifying its spurt in the chemical arms race. Its arguments are the same old propaganda cliches. Rumors are spread about the alleged Soviet use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia, although checks and studies have shown this to be a malicious lie. They cite the need to have a deterrent against the Soviet Union. The formula is again very simple. It is not the United States, but someone else that is to blame for the start of a new round in the arms race.

But let us look at the actual state of affairs. The United States only recently acceded to the 1925 protocol banning the use of chemical weapons. It had strenuously opposed the draft convention on banning the development, manufacture and stockpiling of chemical weapons and the destruction of any such existing stockpiles. The draft was submitted jointly by the USSR and other socialist countries, first at the United Nations, and then at the Geneva disarmament committee. At last the time came when the United States could no longer avoid discussing the problem. (?Since) 1976 Soviet-American talks were held to prepare a joint initiative, but as soon as some agreement would begin to emerge the United States would break off the negotiations.

The U.S. position appears illogical. By walking out of the talks on banning chemical weapons it cannot prove the alleged Soviet superiority in this type of weapon, let alone demonstrate its own readiness to stop its production and destroy its stocks. The rationale behind the U.S. stand is quite different. The report that pours light on it appeared in the Washington POST. The report said that government circles felt it was unlikely that new talks on the destruction of all chemical weapons would result in any inspectable agreement pending the manufacture of the first batch of this American binary weapon. This position tallies with the general U.S. approach to the limitation of strategic arms and medium-range means of delivery. In short, the United States wants to achieve superiority and only then to talk.

It is increasingly apparent that the United States has embarked on the creation of a new generation of chemical weapons, on expanding and renewing its arsenal. But in unleashing another dangerous round in the arms race the United States administration is assuming a grave responsibility before mankind.

Tashkent on U.S. Intent

GF020427 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 28 February carries an unattributed commentary entitled "Where Is the United States Deploying Its Chemical Weapons?" Recalling that the disarmament committee met in Geneva to discuss ways and means of terminating the production of chemical weapons, the radio states: "The matter under discussion has gained more importance because of the United States' decision to begin producing chemical weapons. Over the past few years, the amount of the Pentagon's toxic substances in [word indistinct] has doubled. This amounts to between 250,000 and 300,000 tons. It should be remembered that a single milligram is enough to kill a person."

Noting that Washington's intention is not to exhibit its chemical weapons but to use them, the radio states that the Pentagon intends to store these toxic substances on allied territories. It states: "Western Europe is kept in mind in this respect. At the present time, the United States is storing over 2,000 tons of toxic substances in the FRG. Meanwhile, suitable depots for storing similar arms are being constructed in Great Britain."

Recalling a recent agreement between the United States and Italy to reinforce two NATO bases in Italy, the radio reports that plans have been made to store chemical weapons at these bases. The radio states that U.S. chemical weapons are not merely being produced and stored, in fact, they are actually being used. It notes: "Such arms [words indistinct] have been used by counterrevolutionaries in the DRA. They are also being dropped from the air in El Salvador, the racists in South Africa are using U.S. toxic substances against the Namibian people."

The radio concludes by drawing attention to the urgent need to terminate production of chemical weapons. It quotes the Soviet representative at the Geneva disarmament meeting as stating that the Soviet Union has always demanded that the use of chemical weapons be discontinued.

BALTICS PETITION FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS-FREE ZONE

WA021715 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 10 Feb 82 p 15

[Article by Steffan Teste: "Baltic Demand: Ban Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] "Ban nuclear weapons from the three Baltic Soviet republics -- Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania -- in the creation of a nuclear weapons-free zone in northern Europe." This is being demanded by 15 Latvians, 13 Estonians and 10 Lithuanians in a letter smuggled from the Soviet Union addressed to the governments of the Soviet Union, Iceland, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Sweden. The letter demands banning of production and stationing of nuclear weapons, as well as of placing nuclear weapons onboard vessles, aircraft and missiles around the Baltic Sea. It was written before the Swedish Government stated that nuclear weapons were onboard the Soviet submarine that was grounded in the Karlskrona Archipelago, but it has just recently reached the West. On Tuesday [9 February] Estonian emigres called upon the Swedish Foreign Ministry with the "open" letter, and they now hope that Sweden will work to implement the ideas of the letter writers. Among the 38 signatories of the letter, there are several persons who signed previous documents reaching the West. Many of them have been subjected to actions by the authorities, hearings and persecution.

SHITIKOV INTERVIEWED ON RESULTS OF BLOC MEETING

PM261647 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Unnamed correspondent's interview with A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group: "Parliamentarians' Lofty Duty"]

[Text] A routine consultative meeting of leaders of the parliamentary groups of 11 socialist countries -- Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR -- has been held in Prague. Our correspondent asked A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, who participated in the meeting, to describe its results.

The now traditional consultative meetings of leaders of the socialist countries' parliamentary groups, A.P. Shitikov said, are a good form of exchanging parliamentarians' work experience and help to deepen our cooperation and to pool efforts in the struggle for peace, international security and the curbing of the arms race.

The program of the Prague consultative meeting was very strenuous. The central place in its work was occupied by the question of Western states' hostile actions against Poland and interference in its internal affairs, which was included on the agenda at the request of the Polish delegation. The meeting participants resolutely condemned the actions being taken by the governments of a number of Western countries, notably the United States, against the sovereign Polish socialist state and demanded their immediate cessation. The statement adopted at the meeting contains an appeal to the world's parliaments, to all parliamentarians and to international public opinion to raise their voice against interference in Poland's internal affairs and not to let events in that country be used to undermine the cause of detente and peaceful cooperation among states.

The meeting participants, A.P. Shitikov continued, exchanged opinions on the results of the 68th IPU Conference held in Havana last September and discussed a wide range of issues connected with the preparations for the spring sessions of IPU organs, which will be held in Lagos (Nigeria) 12-17 April this year. On the agenda at the upcoming sessions are such important issues as the participation of parliaments in formulating specific steps in the disarmament sphere, particularly in connection with the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, scheduled for this summer; parliamentary activity in the sphere of international relations; environmental protection; the liquidation of colonialism and the struggle against neocolonialism, particularly the need to take measures for the immediate and strict implementation of the UN plan for Namibia.

On all these issues, as was rightly pointed out at the meeting, the socialist countries have a constructive action program which they are consistently implementing. Under present conditions, when the international situation has been exacerbated through the fault of imperialist reactionary forces, special significance is attached to the activation of the efforts of parliaments and parliamentarians in the struggle to preserve peace, to curb the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and to avert the threat of war. The meeting emphasized the exceptional importance of the peace program for the eighties elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress, the constructive proposals of the fraternal communist and workers parties and the peace initiatives advanced by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during his visit to the FRG and most recently, particularly in his talks with representatives of the Socialist International's Consultative Council on Disarmament.

The meeting participants agreed on principled stands on all the issues at the Lagos sessions and exchanged prepared memorandums and other documents for the upcoming sessions.

There is every reason to assume, A.P. Shitikov pointed out, that representatives of NATO countries will seek to use this year's spring sessions to fuel tension in the IPU and will try, as they have done repeatedly of late, to divert the session participants away from discussing really urgent international problems and to replace them with farfetched, artificial issues sometimes based on gross interference in socialist countries' internal affairs, and so forth. Under these conditions, the meeting emphasized, particularly great significance attaches to close, concerted efforts by the socialist countries' delegations and their cooperation with representatives of nonaligned and neutral states, as well as with Western countries' progressive parliamentarians.

The consultative meeting heard a report on the results of this January's sessions of the IPU working group, which drafted a number of recommendations aimed at further improving the activity of the international parliamentarians' organization.

The meeting participants unanimously advocated the further deepening of cooperation among the parliamentary groups of the socialist IPU member countries and outlined a number of specific measures in that direction.

The meeting in the capital of fraternal Czechoslovakia, A.P. Shitikov said in conclusion, was held in a businesslike, comradely atmosphere. It was a significant stage in the development of contacts among the socialist countries' parliamentarians and helped to activate their efforts on the threshold of the upcoming sessions of IPU organs.

TROFIMENKO VIEWS SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

LD281742 London BBC Domestic Service in English 2110 GMT 27 Feb 82

["Moscow's World Picture," a talk in London "earlier this month" with Prof Genrikh Trofimenko, head of the Foreign Policy Department of the United States of America and Canada Institute in Moscow; program introduced by John Eidinow]

[Text] Good evening. The point at which the rhetoric departs from reality in a country's foreign policy is the trickiest of decisions for the student of contemporary foreign affairs. It is difficult enough in the case of allies, the United States today for instance. But when we turn to the Soviet Union, the difficulties multiply.

The rhetoric itself is so alien and never more apparently divorced from reality since President Carter's administration. Clearly there are threads we can follow. A high foreign policy priority for the Soviet Union, as any country, must be its own security and this may mean an attempt to divide what is seen as its enemies. So for the Soviet Union any divisions in the Atlantic alliance are there to be exploited. But this is a negative approach and it does not tell us what positive relationships the Soviet Union would like to have with Western Europe or the U.S. It does not tell us anything about the American foreign policy Moscow would like. Equally the Soviet Union plainly feels it should be respected as a superpower and consulted on all major and consulted on all major international questions.

In some of these it is easy to see why the Soviets think they have a security interest; in the Middle East for instance, and even in the Indian Ocean. But when we turn to Africa or to the Caribbean it is difficult to see a Soviet interest in security terms alone. But Soviet influence is looked for by Moscow almost exclusively in military terms -- the level of her economic aid is pitifully low. So on what basis does the Soviet Union claim a voice in Third World development, what right has she to intervene whether by proxy or direct use of her own troops and what advantages do the Soviets think their policy of intervention has brought them so far? But the question to which we must all refer is that of Moscow's views of its own security and ours. If we accept that the Soviet Union's number one priority is its own defense then does that mean forever holding Eastern Europe in an iron grip, does it go as far as invading Afghanistan?

Genrikh Trofimenko is well placed to answer such questions since he is a security specialist working at the Institute of United States and Canadian Studies in Moscow. The institute has grown in importance under Brezhnev thanks largely to influential head Georgiy Arbatov, who is a Central Committee member. It is thought to be in consequence of his role as a foreign policy adviser to the Soviet party chief. Professor Trofimenko is 53 years old and he has had wide experience both at the media and of working abroad. In a previous incarnation he was the Moscow radio and television correspondent in London 1961-67. Both he and Arbatov have an important role explaining Soviet policy in the West.

[Question] When I spoke to Mr Trofimenko in London earlier this month I started with Poland where, after more than 35 years of building socialism in the Soviet model and the closest possible relations with the Soviet Union, the Polish Communist Party, the United Workers' Party, has lost control. A popular workers' movement gained overwhelming support to the exclusion of the official organizations. The military have had to take over for the first time in Europe. Here it looks like a monumental failure of the system. I asked what did it look like to him:

Polish Situation Viewed

[Begin recording] [Answer] I would not agree with you. I won't agree with you that it is a monumental failure of the system. I would say -- and even the presentation that it is sort of almost like a military coup d'etat. I don't agree with that, because Jaruzelski is also a member of the Politburo and first secretary of the party, so it is a little more complicated than it is pictured in the West.

But of course there were some handicaps, some failures in the system and that was the basis for popular unrest. I agree with that, and what we are witnessing now in Poland is the attempt to eradicate those mistakes and to have some national consensus on the ways to build socialism in Poland. They don't think Solidarity, or at least Solidarity as a mass organization, it did not question socialism in Poland, it was questioning the methods that were used in economy and in some other things. That was their main message and not that they are against socialism.

[Question] Some critics have taken it further of course; the Italian Communist Party, which is one of the largest in Western Europe, the secretary general remarked that Moscow has chosen a policy of power. How would it be possible, he said, to close one's eyes to the fact that in Poland the working class has rejected that power, the Soviet Union is not a reference point for workers in Western Europe, nor in the Third or Fourth Worlds? So you are not worried about that sort of criticism?

[Answer] Naturally, you have to distinguish: Poland is Poland, and the Soviet Union is the Soviet Union. Of course, there are some relations, but the Polish situation is entirely Polish, and I think it is too much with the newspapers here ascribing everything to the Soviet Union. It is a Polish business and the Polish people and the Polish Government are trying to get out of the crisis. If some communist party, like an Italian, have a look at it in a different way from the Soviet Union, that is their business. But I think in their criticism they are not really doing a fair appreciation of the Soviet efforts and of the Polish efforts themselves in correcting all those mistakes that have been made during the last years in practicing socialism in Poland.

[Question] But I think that people who watched the steady flow of criticism of Solidarity from the Soviet Union or the papers, people have noted President Brezhnev's remark that we will never abandon fraternal socialist Poland. They would I think find it hard to believe that it was not a direct interest in the matter of direct pressure from the Soviet Union.

[Answer] Direct pressure on what, what was the pressure, what do you mean by pressure?

[Question] A constant barrage of criticism and of comment, military maneuvers all designed to influence the situation in Poland as Solidarity gathered strength and became a mass movement.

[Answer] No, I would deny that the Soviet Union wanted and the Soviet Communist Party wanted to have influence as much as it is compatible with noninterference in the internal affairs of Poland, toward the forces that it considers to be true socialist forces in Poland, and of course we are trying to get our influence, ideological influence on those forces which we consider to be the true representatives of socialism. I would say that if we compare, say, Western attitudes toward Poland, it was much more meddling into Polish national affairs. You see, I was amazed reading in the newspapers there was an American condition, something like Lech Walesa should see the American ambassador, you see, and after that America would think twice or second time or something. Mr Walesa is not an American citizen and when you present it in such a way that Walesa has to be given the opportunity to talk with the American ambassador that is a most (?private) interference into the country's affairs. But of course in the Soviet Union we don't hide sympathies, our sympathies are on the side of what we say the healthy forces in the Polish working movement. We don't consider that Solidarity is a sort of an antisocial movement. There were some elements which actually were dragging Solidarity off its path, and I think the present situation in Poland and the events that happened from December were, to some extent, were of Solidarity's making, not of Solidarity but of those extremists in Solidarity who would not be satisfied themselves with the reforms in Polish life but who would like to overthrow the government.

[Question] What is the significance of this, is it that the Soviet Union's security demands that your version of socialism should be enforced in Poland?

[Answer] No, Soviet security does not demand that our particular version of socialism should be predominant in Poland and generally speaking we consider that each country has to have its own version of socialism and socialism is a big experiment actually. Nobody has yet you see, sort of has absolutely finished socialism, we are in a process of development. So from this point of view, we don't consider that it will be this form of socialism, that form of socialism that would be a threat to Soviet national security. But we consider that if there would be some forces which would be gaining power, which would be really antisocialist and anti-Soviet and there was a (?bulk) of this trend in the Polish movement, then we would consider that our security interests would be involved. And we had this experience before the Second World War of a so-called cordon sanitaire when we wanted to fight Hitler and nevertheless Poland would not let the troops through its territory, the Soviet troops, and we are naturally concerned about that because all the invasions or main invasions came to us from the West.

Situation in Afghanistan

[Question] Well, if we take our gaze round the periphery of the Soviet Union and come to Afghanistan, the putting in of Soviet Troops there is it not very much again a matter of security. I noticed that President Brezhnev talked of a real danger of Afghanistan losing its independence and he said being turned into an imperialist military bridgehead on our country's southern border, a threat to the security of the southern frontier. Here again we see the necessity of preserving a system, a political and social system to the Soviet Union's liking in order to preserve its security.

[Answer] I don't think the question of Afghanistan is as much a question of security but there is that security element when you see China and the United States and some of their allies in Asia ganging up on the Soviet Union, when you see the American fleet near, approaching our shores from the south and the Arabian Sea, when you see the rumors of impending American landing in Iran -- and I am looking at the situation as it was at that time -- then you might have some idea of your security being endangered. I would honestly say that this part of the consideration of the decision, of the very painful decision of introducing Soviet troops to Afghanistan, but that was not the main reason. The main reason was that we help our allies. We help a socialist government. Why, the United States says the raison d'etre behind the Rapid Deployment Force, the United States Government says that if there would be a coup d'etat in, say, Saudi Arabia, the United States would help the present Saudi regime to stabilize itself against some internal insurrection. We are on the side of the lawful Afghan Government and the same thing happened from the instigations from abroad and we are in the same position of helping the government which is the government of the Socialist Party to stabilize the situation.

I have given you only two reasons but there are also many other considerations in the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

[Question] You see in the West there is something of a watershed after the direct use of Soviet troops which has brought them within 300 miles of the Straits of Hormuz through which the West's oil passes. Are these fears not justified?

[Answer] If one speaks about Soviet action in Afghanistan, was it a prelude or preliminary action towards action against Western oil interests in the Gulf, then I say that it is patent nonsense, because every strategist knows that there are quicker approaches than the approaches via Afghanistan -- the gateway to the Persian Gulf from Soviet Transcaucasus is much more easy and much more obtainable.

But the thing is that we are not thinking of going to the Persian Gulf and actually the West knows it really very, very well who is threatening oil. We are always presented as wanting to cut the jugular vein of the oil supply of the West. But sometimes I have second thoughts and think maybe someone else wants not to cut but at least to have its hand on the jugular vein which supplies West European oil and by this manner also have some influence on West European behavior and then when I think that these very people are also very reluctant for Western Europe to have dealings in gas with the Soviet Union, to have to have the diversified means of energy supply then I have very serious thinking who is really endangering the West's gulf oil and for what purpose and so on and so forth. I won't elaborate.

[Question] Well, I think what might be said to you on that, as far as the politics of the Western alliance are concerned, troops have never had to be used to keep one of the Western allies within the alliance.

[Answer] I don't think the Soviet Union uses its troops to keep the allies within the alliance. But nevertheless...

[Question] Hungary, Czechoslovakia and now the security of your back door by the use of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Aren't we entitled to say that the Soviet idea of security seems to involve subordinating any country's independence to what is seen as the security needs from Moscow?

[Answer] No, I would not say this. I would not agree with you. Of course, we may have a more acute sense of security than the United States, because we had that tragic experience throughout not only Soviet but throughout Russian history, but I think it is exaggeration on your part to say that we subjugate countries for the sake of security of the Soviet Union.

Third World Interests

[Question] Well, if we could look further afield into the Third World, how far does the Soviet Union see its global interests based on the idea of, as it were a natural link between the Soviet Union and the Third World, spiritual closeness, to use Mr Ponomarev's phrase?

[Answer] The interests of the Soviet Union were that first the colonies would become free countries and then these countries which are formally independent become really economically independent and assert themselves as independent economic and political entities. That is as far as the Soviet interests in the Third World are. We are not looking for any mineral resources, we have quite enough of our own. We are not looking for grains of some greedy nature. Our idea is to support the movement of the Third World countries toward genuine, not only formal, but towards genuine independence and in this way we are of [word indistinct] as to be associated with all the progressive Third World movements.

[Question] Is this important to the Soviet Union in the sense that it goes directly to the legitimacy of the Soviet version of socialism, that the rightness and accuracy of the theory of scientific communism so-called, but its destiny is actually played out in the Third World, because there countries must adopt it from the Soviet point of view to validate the Soviet system?

[Answer] No, no, I won't say so -- you put it wrong, a very maybe caricature way. You see, the thing is that really the destinies of the world are being played in the Third World. But you could not export revolution, you could not prescribe to the Third World countries where they would go. I think the prescription now or the limitation of the way they could move is put on by the West, not by the Soviet Union. And the Soviet Union wants these limits removed. Let the countries decide for themselves where they would go and in this way, theoretically, we think that they would go toward some ways of socialism, not that they would imitate one by one whatever we have done in the Soviet Union, but they would do away with something that is really hampering their development.

One of the main things that is, to our mind, hampering their development is this foreign capital that is exploiting them and putting obstacles to their free development.

[Question] Wouldn't you say that for the Soviet Union, looking over what you might think of perhaps of a score card of Soviet gains or losses that in the end they have proved inadequate from you point of view, perhaps as socialists and certainly not dependable as allies?

[Answer] Again it is a very narrow approach. Scores are nonsense. Immediately you start to think about, you see, a port in this country, or base in another country, or some facility in the third country, that is purely American thinking, like businessmen.

[Question] We have a record of Soviet base-building in the Third World, in the Mediterranean, that does not support the version that this is only an American view, saying that Soviet generals and admirals have no interest in bases, in strategist points.

[Answer] No, I don't (?have) a thing that, to be quite frank, have any real bases outside the Soviet Union proper. We don't have bases abroad, we use some port facilities but to call them bases in the manner that the United States or Britain used to have bases. It is not proper thing, but my main point is we have a wider approach.

[Question] (?And the) new international economic order in which the Soviet Union plays no part in the discussions and precious little in terms of aid compared with the West, you talk about Western capital, but it is the prime source of development in the Third World, the Soviet Union plays a pitifully small part in that.

[Answer] The thing is that we don't owe as much to the Third World countries as the West who exploited all these countries, which used to be colonies, and who took a lot of things out of these countries. You go to the British Museum and you see what art treasures you have here.

American Interests

[Question] You talked in terms of Soviet interests in the world, of course Moscow has talked in terms of not encroaching on the United States' legitimate interests, normal relationships with the U.S. must be based on consideration for each other's rights and interests. What do you think are America's legitimate interests?

[Answer] The American legitimate interest is to keep intact their system, to keep their borders. That would be a proper description of American legitimate interests.

Of course, American legitimate interest is, in a way, to have association with like-minded countries of Western europe, Japan and so on. And then we come to some weak points, if one would say, to have the free flow of oil from the Middle East, that is a legitimate interest; I agree with that. But if one would say that every country that has been decolonized ought to go to the American sphere of influence, and that is American legitimate interest then I take exception. I won't agree to that. Americans are using a very broad definition of the so-called legitimate interests, it seems to be worldwide, global, and everything -- there is not -- the Soviet Union proper is American legitimate interest. With this kind of interpretation of legitimate interest, you are going very, or not you but the Americans, are going very far, and actually with this kind of interpretation they would run against some opposition, including opposition from the Soviet Union.

[Question] Now, that way put, perhaps an equally wide point: What sort of American policy do you think the Soviet Union deserves?

[Answer] That is a very, very, quite an unusual way to put the question about American foreign policy. The policy is not being decided whether you deserve it or not. It is not the Soviet Union, to say what American foreign policy, maybe the world, deserves and I think it is a very big country, and it is very influential country, and it is the leader of the Western world.

I think, to everyone's satisfaction, that policy could be more restrained, more humble, I would say, a policy of accomodation, a policy of reconciliation, a policy of deciding collectively what you have to do with the world, or what you have to do with this or that question, not the policy of unilateral dictation.

[Question] Is the policy of the Soviet Union a humble one?

[Answer] I think it is much more humble in comparison not only with American policies but many others.

Middle East Discussed

[Question] Of course, one of the sayings from the Soviet Union which sticks very much in Western minds is Mr Gromyko's claim that there is no question in the world which can now be decided without the Soviet Union. Whatever, the factual accuracy of that it is obviously an expression of pride in Soviet strength. Do you feel that you are -- should have a global voice by right?

[Answer] It is a statement of fact. Actually no.

[Question] Do you feel it should be the case?

[Answer] We feel it should be the case not because we are dead hegemonistic or want to meddle into everyone's affairs, but the thing is that whenever you run or whenever you try to decide something without the Soviet Union, there is nondecision -- for instance the situation in the Middle East. What the Americans have tried to do, the United States is trying to exclude the Soviet Union from the decision of...

[Question] It succeeded.

[Answer] No, it did not succeed because it did not solve the Middle Eastern problem. And if you told me that it decided the problem of the Middle East with the exclusion of the Soviet Union, then I accept. But so far the problem was not decided. Camp David is dead and what do we have? We have the same animosity. We have the Palestinian problem, we have everything else. In this sense, Comrade Gromyko says that you could not solve any problem without the Soviet Union, and you cannot solve problems without the United States.

Prospects for Detente

[Question] In terms of relationships on a global basis between the United States and the Soviet Union, in terms of say detente, where the Soviet Union has always made it very plain that its version, its view of detente did not exclude a continuation of the class struggle, do you see any common value between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, say between the West and the East any common values on which the structure of global relations might be built?

[Answer] I think that was the idea of detente and it is an idea of detente that, despite rivalries, despite the idea whose system would be better would be recognized by history, to be the best one in the final analysis. Nowadays, especially in the situation of so big atomic stockpiles there is on both sides, there are a lot of common values, at least common interests, and the most common interest is to exclude war as an instrument of deciding disputes and in this way we, the Soviet Union, the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, Western Europe and the United States have common interest, and I think have many more common interests.

Exploiting 'Global Disorder'

[Question] I think that people might be forgiven for thinking that the Soviet Union did not actually follow those precepts, and Mr Vance said that a magnet draws iron, Third World conflict seems to draw the attention of the Soviets or the Cubans prepared to exploit global disorder. You are the biggest arms salesmen, your main instrument of influence is military security either with advisers or troops or arms or both. How can you in the light of that actually support your views?

[Answer] You see you should follow one line in questioning me. You should not switch your positions all of a sudden, one side one thing, the other side the other thing.

[Question] How do you stand up to what is in fact the case here? Now I think people might say to you that the Soviet Union preaches strategic and European stability, but conducts a policy of revolutionary activity in the Third World in which its major and indeed only instrument is the security of military power.

[Answer] We don't instigate those military activities, we don't inspire this military activity, but on the other hand if the United States, Britain, France and their allies give arms to powers that suppress the people and the people want to have themselves liberated they go on and ask the Soviet Union and the socialist countries to help them with the armaments supply. You see, the thing is, if this practice would be banned altogether from the world, if neither the United States nor your country would be selling weapons to, say, the Middle East, we are ready not to sell. We have started, we started negotiations with the U.S. on not supplying military weapons to Third World countries. Who broke the negotiations? What party was not interested? And then after that we are accused of supplying arms. So far as the West would be supplying arms we would be supplying arms. But we did not start that, we were not the first ones, we entered the market which was totally monopolized by the Western countries and we broke this market, we broke the market in order to make some countries to have alternative sources of supply.

[Question] But if by any chance the Soviet Union ceased to supply arms to extend Soviet power and influence through involvement in what people call revolutionary activity targets of opportunity, then what would you be left with, because the Soviet Union lacks the whole range of aid policies, of commercial policies, cultural appeal, of alliance politics which say in the case of the U.S. in its role of superpower make it so vastly influential?

[Answer] We have all these cliche's, what targets or opportunity did the Soviet Union acquire, what did we gain, what sphere of influence we received in Africa, or in Asia or in Latin America?

[Question] The Horn of Africa where you moved very quickly from Somalia to Ethiopia, South Yemen, this vital part of ...

[Answer] You see this... no, the thing is that this whole Third World is the domain of the Western powers and mostly the United States. When any country wants to break out of this domain and become more independent, of course it seeks friends on the other side. In this way we help these countries. We are not a sort of a myth that we are only through arms purchases and arms supply, we are sort of gaining strength or gaining influence. I think the (?main) influence of the U.S. because nowadays even with their great economic leverage, they could not sway a country if she wants to go its own way and the Americans, the present administration thinks, no, it is only through military means. Why does the U.S. sell AWACS to Saudi Arabia? Are they needed in Saudi Arabian airspace with the caravans of camels? It is only the hook to hang themselves to that country and then to have 200,000 military people being present there, or 20,000 military people present there. It is the U.S. which is using the military instrument to assure its power throughout the world, and not the Soviet Union. It is the U.S. who sees in arms sales, in arms presents, in the Rapid Deployment Force, in the creation of a new navy, say, in the Indian Ocean and this kind of thing, the means to assert their own influence.

Military Build-Up

[Question] But people might well say to you that the consequence of the steady growth, the steady build-up of Soviet military might over the past 10 years, its deliberate creation of a global reach of both in terms long-distance aircraft and in terms of its new navy which has brought this reaction from the U.S. and indeed you are perhaps about to suffer from it because the U.S. seems determined to send you, in the military sense, into the dustbin of history. Do you think that the Soviet Union might regret the advice of military leaders that all these things were necessary?

[Answer] You have many questions put into this one question. The first thing is who would overspend whom. Our budgets, the Soviet Union, they are balanced, we don't have deficits in our budgets and the U.S. projection is they would have something like 50 percent added to the present trillion ceiling of the American national debt. So who would overspend whom into the dustbin of history? I think the present evidence gives the direction and the name of the country in this respect. The thing is that we had to do something about defense because otherwise we would be sort of pushed around. The only time when the U.S. started to deal with the Soviet Union on equal terms is when they see that there is a parity, military parity, and then they start to speak with us quite intelligently, politely and negotiate. I think the same thing is with Europe. Until now the U.S. wouldn't with Europe because they had this protector and client relationship and the main problem with the U.S. is they can't accept the equalness of relations, whether it is the U.S. and the Soviet Union, whether it is U.S. and Europe, not to speak about the Third World.

Foreign Policy Assessed

[Question] I don't think many people watching [word indistinct] calls within the Western alliance, so-called, would see it simply in terms of protector and protected. But turning to your own foreign policy (?along) the principles that you have outlined, perhaps I can ask you how you rate success of this policy on the basis that you are in fact shut out of the M.E. dialogue and the (?Namibian) settlement The West is rearming, Japan is alerted, your troops are bogged down in Afghanistan, the system has collapsed in Poland after 35 years, the Italians say your own form of socialism is exhausted, subsidizing Cuba, Vietnam and North Korea with apparently no end to it, one could list a whole row of Third World countries who decided to do without you in the past 10 or so years. How would you rate the success of your foreign policy principles?

[Answer] I would rate it as a measure of influence and respect of the Soviet Union. And I think I am quite satisfied that during the sixties and seventies, the position of the Soviet Union as an actor in international community improved, that the Soviet Union has respect of Western countries and of the countries of the Third World and from this point of view I think we are successful. Of course, foreign policy is not a simple thing, every country has its failures, has its shortcomings, some turnarounds and so on. But if we consider, say, the Soviet foreign policy and with successes of other countries, I don't think we have to be in a way ashamed or in a way dissatisfied. We are now a big country, having influence in the world, having respect and we want more diplomacy, we don't more (?raunchy) arms rattling, we want diplomacy to be the main avenue of dealing with the world.

[Question] Perhaps you would accept that this respect has come to the Soviet Union through its increase in military power.

[Answer] I would say one of the things was that the Soviet Union really improved its defenses and that finally the West or the U.S. maybe understood the Soviet Union is not to be pushed around, and, unfortunately, maybe we are living not in an ideal world, we live in a world like it is, so to say, power in a way breeds respect.

[Question] Do you feel secure enough to allow countries along the periphery to choose their own political and social system or are you not yet secure and powerful enough for that?

[Answer] We I think, we feel secure enough but the fact is that the moment we started to feel secure Americans thought it is a bad thing and now we are threatened, or we are not only threatened we are actually faced with tremendous increase in American military preparations, tremendous increase in American military budget and they are dragging us into another arms race. [end recording]

ZAGLADIN ARTICLE SEES MOVES TOWARD PEACE

LD011312 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 1 Mar 82

["Policy Ensuring Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Mar, TASS -- The international activity of the USSR and its allies in the period after the 26th CPSU Congress "has ensured, despite all the difficulties and despite the tension that has aggravated as a result of imperialism's actions, another year without a world conflict, another year of peaceful life for mankind," Vadim Zagladin says in an article in the fifth issue of AGITOR, journal of the CPSU CC, which sums up the results of the USSR's and its allies' foreign policy activity in the period after the 26th CPSU Congress.

The article says that the USSR's initiatives have demonstrated "a real prospect and possibility of enhancing peace" to the world public. This has led to "a dramatic upsurge in the activity of the masses of the people of all continents in the struggle against the threat of war."

"Of course," Vadim Zagladin says, "the peace movements, which have assumed particular weight in Western Europe, have emerged spontaneously, independently. Contrary to what the U.S. President is alleging, they were by far not the result of 'interference' on the part of socialism but a result of the internal development of West European countries and the masses' mounting anger at the policy of the aggressive forces of the United States and NATO."

Vadim Zagladin emphasises that Soviet foreign policy moves and the active campaigning by mass movements, first of all in Western Europe, "have forced U.S. diplomacy to make a certain retreat from the ideas it earlier pushed and compelled Washington to manoeuvre. Thus, for example, 'no talks with the USSR' was the favourite tune with Washington politicians as recently back as mid-1981. But, from November 30, 1981, the United States has nevertheless held talks with the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear systems in Europe. This was welcomed by the peace-loving forces and the world public, which are now demanding that the talks, that have begun, should be crowned with the adoption of the needed, practical decisions towards ending the nuclear arms race in Europe."

The Soviet Union's and its allies' activity in the foreign policy field after the 26th CPSU Congress has led to "the consolidation of the foundations of universal peace, it has facilitated the exposure and isolation of the imperialist groupings, which are most dangerous to mankind," the article stresses.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION' HITS CHEMICAL WARFARE

LD261414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Feb 82

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Valery Kosovan, foreign political commentator of all-union radio, with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist, and Konstantin Ivanovich Semenov, candidate of history]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] I would like to begin the program with letters from listeners in which they express their attitude to the recent decision of U.S. President Reagan to produce new chemical weapons. Here's what Lidiya (Ozerkova) of Moscow, for instance, writes: What surprises me most is the open statement by the master of the White House that chemical weapons -- that barbaric means of destroying human lives -- is utterly necessary to secure the state interests of the U.S. In justification, the fantasy about the Soviet Union and Vietnam using poisonous chemicals in Afghanistan and Kampuchea is trotted out. But that is a completely unfounded lie, our listener emphasized.

And here's a letter from Pavel Andreyevich (Chukalov) of Votkinsk in Dumurt ASSR. He writes: I am profoundly disgusted, by Reagan's foreign policy. It can't even be called a policy -- it is wreckless adventure and playing with fire, in the flames of which he and his accomplices will themselves be burned. We understand full well, Pavel Andreyvich continues, that arms production is a profitable source of income for the monopolies; but how far can that process go, and where can it lead? As a politican, our listener concludes, Reagan deserves neither understanding nor confidence nor respect.

Dvchinnikov of Murmansk notes in his letter that in going ahead with the production of chemical and germ weapons, and thinking in terms of unleashing new aggressive wars in which they would be used, the American imperialists are following in the footsteps of the Hitlerite fascits, who committed heinous crimes against humanity. Our editorial post contains many such letters, and we have therefore felt it necessary to return to the subject of the production of chemical weapons in the U.S. Here to help me in this is international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin. Over to you, Oleg Nikolayevich:

[Anichkin] The fact is that we are at present witnessing the launching by the U.S. of a new branch of the arms race. This time, chemical weapons. And this cannot fail to arouse deep disquiet. Let us turn to the facts: First of all, we must I think, stress that no state in the whole history of international relations has used chemical weapons as extensively as the United States has done. Today, the U.S. arsenal of chemical weapons already exceeds all imaginable limits.

In all, there are 12 depositories in the United States where chemical and germ weapons are stored. But it turns out that the Pentagon is still not satisfied! They are planning to start production of nerve paralyzing gases for artillery shells and bombs.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, surely the United States does not intend to maintain such a huge arsenal of chemical weapons at home at -- in Washington's phrase -- a deterrent against the Soviet Union, without using it in various parts of the world? A number of statements by U.S. politicians point to the opposite.

[Anichkin] The U.S. Defense Department makes no secret of the fact that it plans to use these barbaric weapons of mass destruction not at home, but abroad. One of the main theatres of chemical warfare will be West Europe. Assistant U.S. Secretary of Defense Wade has spoken openly of the need to hasten the chemical rearming of the U.S. Army in order to "have the potential to wage large-scale war against the countries of the Warsaw Pact. Reports are now appearing of plans by the U.S. Defense Department to turn West Europe into what would amount to an arsenal of chemical weapons.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, evidently the United States wants to turn its West European allies not only into nuclear hostages but also into chemical hostages. After all, chemical weapons are fraught with the same danger of mass paralyzing of people and lasting contamination of the environment as nuclear ones. We know, in milligrams, and just 800 grams of highly toxic nerve gas can stroke people down over a vast area -- up to 150 square kilometers.

[Anichkin] Washington needs to inflate its slanderous ruse over the supposed use of chemical weapons of Soviet make in Southeast Asia. These are all provocative fabrications that have been obligingly taken up in the American press. One one hand, the aim is to camouflage and justify plans to prepare for chemical war; on the other hand, to consign to oblivion the criminal service record of the Pentagon, which long ago made chemical weapons an important part of its arsenal of weapons of mass destruction.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, is there any prospect of removing the danger of chemical weapons being used?

[Anichkin] As for the Soviet Union, we remain as before, willing to make every effort to renew constructive talks in order to achieve the banning and destruction of chemical weapons.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich. A number of listeners, in particular Penchenko from Kiev, Leonid from Leningrad, Agamalov from Baku, ask us to dwell on the plans of the Washington administration to consolidate the United States military presence in the Indian Ocean.

Ignoring the legitimate interests of the countries of the region, Washington has gone as far as to declare the Indian Ocean a sphere of vital interest to the United States. It should be noted here that U.S. imperialism cannot give up its plans to establish its domination over this strategic region which is crossed by important sea routes. Moreover, it contains over half of the prospected reserves of oil, two-thirds of the uranium, half of the gold; and almost all the capitalist world's diamond mining is concentrated here.

Therefore, in 1978 the United States unilaterally, without giving any reasons, broke off the talks begun with the USSR a year earlier on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean. The United States and its allies also wrecked the international conference on this program which was scheduled for 1981 in Colombo. The special United Nations Committee on the Indian Ocean set a new date for holding this conference; not later than the first half of 1983. Unfortunately, the present position of the Reagan administration virtually does not allow any hope for its success.

The Soviet Union counterposes to the imperialist course of whipping up tension in the Indian Ocean its own course aimed at detente, at strengthening peace and the security of the peoples. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said the USSR is a firm supporter of the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. We are ready to work actively together with other interested states toward this. We consider that the Indian Ocean has been and is a sphere of the vital interests of the littoral states and not of any others.

IZVESTIYA NOTES NEW DELHI 'SOUTH-SOUTH' MEETING

LD261634 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb, TASS -- "The New Delhi meeting has served further proof that Asian, African and Latin American states are fully determined to oppose the onslaught of imperialist forces and actively work for the complete removal of the remains of colonialism in the economic sphere," IZVESTIYA emphasizes today in a comment of a conference of 44 developing countries which took place in New Delhi.

The conference, which got the name of "South-South" dialogue, discussed ways of consolidating economic independence, ensuring greater solidarity in the struggle against the neo-colonialist policy of industrialised Western countries, and restructuring international economic relations on a just and equitable basis. The paper says that the conference heard decisive and unambiguous criticism with regard to the United States, which is widely using such international financial organisations as the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for bringing permanent pressure on the economies of developing countries in a bid to adapt them to suit the interests of transnational monopolies.

IZVESTIYA says that the participants in the conference declared that U.S. monopolies were remorselessly plundering newly, free countries and that Washington was drawing them into the costly arms race and hampering progressive socioeconomic transformations.

Criticism was also voiced against Beijing which is seeking to sow strife in the ranks of developing countries and wrest them from their natural allies -- the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

Discussions in New Delhi, the newspaper says, demonstrated keen interest of developing countries in deepening and expanding their cooperation in the efforts to withstand imperialist, neo-colonialist and economic pressure. It was emphasized that the establishment of a new international economic order is especially essential today when the world capitalist economy is slipping into the crisis. "It is important and symbolic that the conference was convened on the initiative of India, which (?takes) not only enjoy great prestige in developing but also has an ever growing economic potential," IZVESTIYA concludes.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS UN HUMAN RIGHTS DRAFT RESOLUTION

LD252924 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 Feb, TASS -- "Peoples demand that an end be put to [illegible] dangerous playing with the destinies of mankind, that the threat of nuclear war be [illegible]d", the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today in connection with the resolution adopted by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights about the need to ensure the primary and inalienable right of every man -- the right to live. The draft resolution has been tabled at the meeting in Geneva on the initiative of the Soviet Union and a number of other socialist and developing countries. The document points to the insistent need of all-out efforts of the international community for the preservation of peace and removal of the threat of nuclear war and curbing the arms race.

"Just as at other international forums of late at which these vital questions were discussed, the United States and its closest allies are stubbornly opposing the adoption of that resolution", the newspaper writes. "But the overwhelming majority of delegations declared resolutely in support of that new important initiative."

IZVESTIYA writes that the debate on the resolution reflected the difference of the two approaches to the question of ensuring the primary right of peoples and every man. The Soviet Union's approach stems from the peaceful character and essence of its foreign policy. It is organically combined with the peace programme for the eighties advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress. The implementation of this programme and the subsequent foreign policy initiatives of the USSR is of extreme importance for ensuring the fundamental human rights, above all, the right to life.

"The present attitude of the United States in the United Nations commission shows again the cynical contempt of the U.S. ruling circles for the man's right to live. Steeped in the militaristic hysteria, engaged in building up armaments, including the neutron and chemical weapons, preparing to deploy in Western Europe new types of U.S. nuclear missile weapons, advancing the concepts of a "limited nuclear war in Europe", the U.S. imperialist circles put their imperial aims above the interests of peoples, the newspaper stresses.

REAGAN'S 'MILITARIST' BUDGET ESCALATES DEFICIT

PM021017 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 8, February 1982, Signed to Press 15 Feb 82 p 21

[Observer B. Rachkov article: "New Spiral of Militarism"]

[Text] The other day U.S. President Reagan sent Congress the draft Federal budget for fiscal 1983, which begins 1 October this year. The draft envisages increasing appropriations for the Pentagon's needs by $44 billion compared with the current fiscal year -- to $263 billion in the new fiscal year. Even allowing for inflation, which automatically increases the money supplied in the United States by approximately 10 percent annually at present, the real total of military appropriations will increase by nearly 18 percent in a year.

A year ago the Republican administration declared its firm intention to appropriate $1.5 trillion for strengthening American "military global might" over the years 1982-1986. The sum requested indicates that Reagan's militarist program will cost a minimum of $1.64 trillion.

While the bosses of the military-industrial complex rub their hands with glee, American business figures further removed from that complex feel deceived and ill-used. They were deceived by earlier presidential promises to end the chronic budget deficits -- among the most powerful stimulators of inflation and other phenomena which seriously retard business activity in the country. The President promised to combat deficits to strengthen the entire national economy, in spite of the need he proclaimed for a substantial strengthening of U.S. military might. And although common sense indicated even then the impossibility of combining sharply increasing military spending with the elimination of Federal budget deficits, many people in the United States believed Reagan's promises. And?

The first year of Reagan's presidency ended with a deficit of $48 billion. The new draft provides for a deficit of $91 billion, although, according to the calculations of the Congressional Budget Office, it could reach nearly $160 billion. In all, over the next 3 years of the Reagan administration alone, American economists believe, the Federal budget deficit will exceed deficits accumulated by the four previous presidents put together.

And it could not be otherwise, since the lion's share of the American budget is being placed at the Pentagon's disposal. Its sharply increased appetites have, apart from anything else, wrecked the hopes of certain U.S. business circles for state aid to modernize production, which would require a minimum of $150 billion, according to the American press. In this connection the reaction to the new draft budget of such a sensitive U.S. business world barometer as the Dow Jones index is characteristic: The index immediately fell nearly 18 points.

The progressive American press underlines the fact that it is the broad masses of working people who will suffer most as a result of the new budget's excessive list toward militarization. As is known, military expenditure creates considerably fewer jobs than capital investments in civilian sectors, and this threatens to further increase unemployment, which is already above 9 million people in the United States today. Moreover, the military appropriations buildup is taking place directly at the expense of cuts in social programs. Thus budget appropriations for a number of domestic economic projects and for education, medical services, food aid for the poor and other social needs are being cut by $43 billion -- nearly the same extent to which military appropriations are being increased.

Official Washington propaganda has recently sharply stepped up its anti-Soviet slander, which is intended to mask the American military's insatiable appetites. But many sober politicians and the broad public in the United States refuse to believe the anti-Sovietism, a fact clearly confirmed in the widespread protests against the White House's militarist course during President Reagan's tour of the country.

Receiving representatives of the Socialist International Consultative Council on Disarmament in the Kremlin on 3 February 1982, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev drew particular attention to the dangerous consequences for the cause of universal peace which are inherent in the NATO bloc's present line, and above all that of its main force -- the United States. The situation has not been as serious since World War II.

MORE COMMENT ON SIGNING OF SHANGHAI COMMUNIQUE

State Department Issuance

LD012130 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1551 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 1 Mar (TASS) -- The Reagan administration, gambling on a worsening in international relations and on a policy of brazen anti-Sovietism, is actively using the "Chinese card" for these purposes. This is confirmed once again by the statement published by the U.S. State Department on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Shanghai Communique, which opened the path to restoring official relations between the United States and China.

The statement notes that "strategic compatibility" between Washington and Beijing "remains a real fact of the international situation," while "general strategic and regional interests far outweigh any sort of disagreements" between the two countries.

As is well known, Secretary of State Haig has publicly recognized that the Chinese side values highly the White House's measures directed at strengthening U.S. military might and at strengthening its links with its allies in military blocs. U.S. Senator G. Jackson, an ardent opponent of detente, has stated: "No country in the world would be a firmer supporter of NATO than China".

In accordance with new U.S. legal provisions which have already come into force, the United States may not only supply weapons and military equipment to the Chinese Army, but may also supply China with information of a military-industrial nature and offer it military aid. In essence, on questions of supplying the PRC with U.S. weapons and military equipment, Washington has made Beijing equal to its Western allies in military blocs.

Over the 10 years which have elapsed there has been a strengthening in links between the intelligence services of the United States and China, links which were established long before the "full normalization" of relations between the states. On the basis of a secret agreement between Beijing and Washington, two U.S. stations for electronic surveillance have been built in northwest China and are operated by Chinese staff under the leadership of CIA instructors.

During the visit to Beijing which took place in June 1981, Secretary of State Haig, as he himself said, reached an agreement on expanding "active cooperation between the military departments of both countries".

Former U.S. President R. Nixon has published an article in the New York TIMES which stresses: "If that which brought us closer together 10 years ago was important then, it has now become a simple necessity". He calls on the Reagan administration to do everything "not to lose China" and to keep China within the sphere of U.S. influence.

It is precisely for this purpose, as transpires from a New York TIMES report, that intensive secret talks between representatives from the United States and China have been going on in Beijing for more than a month. Washington is striving to eliminate the PRC's displeasure at supplies of U.S. weapons to Taiwan. According to AFP, China has evidently reconciled itself to President Reagan's intentions to sell weapons to Taipei. In other words, despite all the wordy "thunder and lightning," the Beijing leadership has virtually agreed to a situation in which there are "two Chinas," which is an insult to the prestige and sovereignty of a great power. And in exchange for this state of affairs Washington promises to sell Beijing more complex military equipment. As was stated recently by U.S. Assistant Trade Secretary L. Brady, Washington is now ready to sell China equipment which is twice as good as what was previously permitted for export to China.

U.S.-Chinese Relations

OW011411 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Ten years ago, from 21 to 23 February 1972, then U.S. President Richard Nixon visited China at the invitation of the Chinese leaders. A U.S.-Chinese joint communique was signed in Shanghai at the end of his visit. How have Sino-U.S. relations developed during the ten years since the signing of the Shanghai Communique? Soviet sinologist Alekseyev writes on this question:

The Shanghai Communique stated that the United States and China would conduct their relations on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, nonaggression against other states, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. The real substance of Sino-U.S. relations and the two countries' actions on the international stage during the past 10 years show that the U.S. imperialists and Chinese leaders by no means established Sino-U.S. relations on the principles outlined in the Shanghai Communique. The period following the signing of the communique has been characterized by their increased approach to each other on an anti-Soviet, antisocialist basis. Along with the passage of time, their relations have developed into a so-called "strategic partnership," and in this "strategic partnership" the Chinese leaders have not at all been equal partners, but junior partners of the U.S. imperialists. They have played the role of protectors of imperialist interests.

To curry favor with the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese leaders have tried their best in recent years to help the U.S. imperialists sabotage members of the socialist community and the national liberation movement. They have actively supported the sabotage by the American ruling clique in every field, whether in the form of Washington's military buildup in various areas of the world, its increased military intervention in Afghanistan, or its subversive activities in Southeast Asia.

The relations between the United States and China cannot be considered equal either. The U.S. imperialists have grossly violated the agreement outlined in the Shanghai Communique. Their gross violations are clearly manifested in the political tricks they have played on the question of Taiwan. In the Shanghai Communique, the Chinese side stated that Taiwan was a province of China, that the liberation of Taiwan was China's affair in which no other country had the right to interfere, and that all U.S. forces must be withdrawan from Taiwan. The communique also stated: The Chinese Government firmly opposes any activities aimed at the creation of "one China, one Taiwan," "one China, two governments," "two Chinas" and "independent Taiwan," and holds that "Taiwan's status remains to be determined." While formally recognizing that Taiwan is a part of China, the United States has actually treated Taiwan as if it were an independent country. The only difference is the change in the signboard: The U.S. Embassy in Taipei is now called the American Institute in Taiwan. Everything else is as before.

The Americans have never left Taiwan. The American fleet continues to patrol the Taiwan Strait. The United States continues to supply weapons to Taiwan. In 1981 Taiwan obtained about $500 million worth of U.S. military equipment. This year the Reagan administration plans to continue its sale of weapons to Chiang Kai-shek's followers and to increase the joint production of F-5E aircraft in Taiwan. Political and economic ties between the United States and Taiwan are developing vigorously. Their trade is more than double that between the United States and China. American investments in Taiwan are also increasing, Washington regards Taiwan as its unsinkable aircraft carrier.

What are the Chinese leaders' reactions to the "two Chinas" policy pursued by the United States? In words they have lodged so-called "protests." But these "protests" are lodged to impress people and confuse their thinking. They are face-saving devices to apologize for Beijing's capitulation to Washington. Knowing Beijing's true intention, Washington has made no efforts to respond to these "protests."

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES BEIJING ANTI-SOVIETISM

OW012256 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Commentary by Soviet Sinologist Smirnov: "Who Needs Soviet-Chinese Confrontation?"]

[Excerpts] It is very obvious to everyone with a sound mind that confrontation will not bring any benefits to either the Chinese people or the Soviet people. On the contrary, the national interests of the two countries, like the interests of all peace-loving people of the world, will benefit only from the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. It is only the imperialists who try to benefit from China's estrangement from and hostility toward the Soviet Union.

Undeniable historical facts have proved that the Chinese leadership clique has no objective reason whatsoever to pursue an anti-Soviet policy. The Soviet Union was the first country to recognize the People's Republic of China. The Soviet Union recognized it immediately after its founding. Reliance on the Soviet Union enabled the young People's Republic of China to stand on its feet and protected its sovereignty from infringements by the imperialists.

The 1950's were years of friendship with the Soviet Union. To the Chinese people, these years were a period of time in which their productivity, science and culture developed rapidly and China's defensive power increased with each passing day.

The Beijing leaders' shift to an anti-Soviet stand was the product and continuation of the anti-people political principle of Mao Zedong and his followers. But the military pressure imposed on China by the imperialists and the political and economic blackmail and ideological damage China received from them also played a role in this matter.

The imperialists are still using such tactics now. It will suffice to point out only one example: Up to now the United States is still prohibiting China from liberating Taiwan and is using the Taiwan issue as a lever to apply pressure on China.

It is also necessary to pay attention to another fact: The imperialists' purpose of instigating China to oppose the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is to make China abandon the socialist road of development and become once again a vassal in the world's imperialist system. It looks as if the Chinese leaders are hoping to reap rewards from the imperialist countries by showing hostility toward the Soviet Union and acting servilely in dealing with the imperialists. However, such hopes are built on a weak foundation. The imperialists will never become friends with socialism, and only by cooperating with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries can China embark on the true socialist road of development.

PRC'S 'OPEN DOOR' TO WEST POLICY VIEWED

PM021123 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 8, signed to press 15 February 1982, carries on page 21 a 1,600-word S. Frolkin article entitled "The PRC: a New 'Open Door' Policy." Frolkin outlines official PRC trade "advantages" offered to Western "monopolies," which he terms "an attempt at all costs to build up" China's "military and economic potential." Frolkin asserts that the "open door" policy will create more "serious problems" for China than it will solve and foresees an expansion of Western, primarily U.S., economic and political influence on the PRC.

BRITISH-EGYPTIAN MADE ARMS SEIZED IN AFGHANISTAN

PM250935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report in the "World Today" roundup compiled by V. Pshenkin "Afghanistan: Gang Smashed; Where the Counterrevolutionaries Are Getting their Rifles, Grenade Launchers and Ammunition"]

[Text] Some 43 cases of ammunition, more than 300 British and Egyptian-made firearms, grenade launchers, antitank mines, dynamite, typewriters and photographic equipment were captured during an operation by the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan successfully carried out with popular support against one of the counter-revolutionary gangs active on the territory of Kunduz Province, TASS reports.

An active part in the operation to smash the gang was taken by detachments for the defense of the revolution made up of local party activists, workers and employees. According to the BAKHTAR agency, the other day DRA security forces with popular support smashed several more gangs in Herat and Helmand provinces. A sizable quantity of weapons and ammunition was captured from the bandits, who had been sent into Afghan territory from abroad.

AFGHAN PARTY PREPARED FOR GENERAL CONFERENCE

LD012040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 1 Mar 82

[PRAVDA commentary by Leonic Mironov: "Leading the Masses"]

[Text] The provincial and the Kabul city conferences of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan have taken place. The forum of the capital's party organization has rounded off preparation for the general PDPA conference.

Today each member of the PDPA is facing big, complex and important tasks, HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR writes. Each member of the PDPA must act with great energy so our party successfully implements the tasks put before it by the national-democratic revolution.

In the nearly 4 years that have elapsed since the April revolution, the PDPA and the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have made important steps in the direction of fundamental socioeconomic reforms in the interests of the working people. In comparison with the period before the revolution, the output of industrial and agricultural products has increased and so has the national income. The implementation of the democratic land reform is continuing, drawing to the revolution the basic part of the population, the broad masses of the peasants. The wages of workers and employees of the state and mixed sectors of the economy have been increased. Successes have been achieved in the struggle against the counterrevolution. The PDPA is consistently acting to ensure calm and order, to eliminate backwardness and illiteracy, unemployment, illnesses, and to create a flourishing society.

Regardless of the difficulties being created for Afghanistan and the war being waged by the forces of reaction, imperialism and hegemonism, the Afghan revolution is marching forward successfully, making more and more conquests. This is the main political conclusion reach unanimously by the participants in the party conferences.

The conferences were a demonstration of the growing unity and cohesion of the PDPA, the political vanguard of the working class and all working people in the country. A decisive rebuff was given to those trying to create a split in the party ranks. The PDPA is approaching its all-party conference much stronger and more unified due to the broadening of its social base. Representatives of the leading social groups in the society are increasingly joining the party. Of those accepted into the ranks of the PDPA in the second half of last year, 41 percent are workers [word indistinct] and peasants. In regions with developed industry and agriculture the relative weight of these groups is even higher, from 50 to 75 percent.

The work of the party conferences showed that the party and the revolutionary power have acquired sufficient experience in order to solve with increasing skill and responsibility important issues in the life of the country and to improve the leadership through the development of the economy. The forthcoming party conference is to adopt a program of action which will determine the main long-term direction in the activity of the PDPA, which is leading and directing the forces in the society of Afghanistan.

INTERSPUTNIK STATION INAUGURATED IN KABUL

LD282218 Moscow TASS in English 2149 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Kabul, 28 Feb, TASS -- A remarkable event took place today in the Afghan capital. The ground station of the space communications "Lotas" included in the "Intersputnik" system went into operation. The station built by the Soviet Union and presented as a gift to the Afghan people is an important means of ensuring stable telephone, telegraph and telex communication with all member countries of "Intersputnik." This makes it possible to receive and relay colour television images accompanied by sound. Due to the efforts of Soviet and Afghan specialists who worked out the principally new technology of assembly of equipment, the station was built in a record time.

Present at the inauguration of the station were member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, members of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic party of Afghanistan, representatives of the Kabul public, as well as USSR Minister of Communications V.A. Shamshin on a visit here.

Speaking at the inauguration ceremony, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic party of Afghanistan, Minister of Communications of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan A. Watanjar emphasized the importance of the station for the development of the economy, science and culture of Afghanistan. He expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union for rendering assistance in the construction of the project and stated that this is another vivid manifestation of fraternal relations between the two countries.

Soviet Minister Speaks

For Kabul radio and BAKHTAR reports on Communications Minister Vasily Aleksandrovich Shamshin's remarks at the opening of the Intersputnik satellite ground station in Afghanistan and his meetings with Afghan officials, see pages C 1 and C 2 of the Afghanistan section of the 1 March South Asia DAILY REPORT.

SRI LANKA FOREIGN MINISTER HAILS TIES WITH USSR

PM251515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] Colombo, 22 Feb, TASS -- For a quarter of a century now the development of Soviet-Sri Lankan relations has been characterized by close cooperation between the two countries in the economic and cultural spheres, Sri Lankan Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed Said in connection with the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Sri Lanka.

Our countries, he said, speak together on many important international problems. The minister expressed the hope that ties between Sri Lanka and the Soviet Union will continue to develop to the benefit of the Sri Lankan and Soviet peoples.

A mass rally was held in Colombo to mark this momentous date.

VIETNAM POLITBURO MEMBER ON SE ASIAN SITUATION

LD011404 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Prague, 1 Mar, TASS -- Vietnam favours normalization of relations with the ASEAN countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. It stands for the further development of the tendency toward a dialogue and believes that Beijing's policy of fanning up hostility between the ASEAN and the states of Indochina should be thwarted.

This is said by Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, in the March issue of the Journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW published here. In his article he analyzes the present situation in South East Asia.

Vietnam has made many positive proposals for establishing in South-East Asia a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation, the article says. In this context Nguyen Duy Trinh recalls the new initiative put forward recently in the United Nations, on behalf of three Indochinese governments, by a representative of Laos, a proposal concerning basic principles of relations of peaceful coexistence between the two groups of countries in this region.

Nguyen Duy Trinh sharply criticizes Chinese ruling circles for unfolding, with Washington's active support, a multifront subversive war against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The states of South-East Asia, the article says, must clearly realize that the threat to peace and stability in South-East Asia comes from the expansionist and hegemonistic policy of Beijing which has entered into a collusion with the United States, and that Maoism (without Mao) continues provoking disturbances in the countries of the region.

The purpose behind the coordination of joint actions by countries of the socialist community with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the article says, is to thwart the policy of the USA, China and other reactionaries aimed at isolating Vietnam. The party and people of Vietnam will always remember that their victories in the war of resistance against the American aggressors, for the salvation of their homeland, just as their success in building socialism and in defending the homeland now, are inseparable from the valuable support they have from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

VIETNAM FOUND NOT TO HAVE USED 'YELLOW RAIN'

LD241218 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Bangkok, 24 Feb, TASS -- A series of laboratory investigations, conducted by Thai specialists, has failed to support the fabrication that Vietnam "used chemical weapons," according to Sem Phringphuangkaeo, Thai minister of public health, who was quoted by a report by the news agency of Thailand run by the pool of the news agencies of Asian and Pacific countries (OANA).

The Thai minister officially acknowledged that Vietnam had not used "yellow rain" chemical weapons. Thus, the vicious fabrication slandering Vietnam, which was busily circulated of late by the United States, has burst like a soap-bubble.

VIETNAM PROTESTS TAIWAN CLAIM TO ISLAND CHAIN

PM240955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Feb, TASS -- A Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman has protested at the Taiwan authorities' decision to incorporate the Truong Sa Islands -- the Spratlys -- into their territory. The statement describes this move as "an encroachment on SRV sovereignty." The document also points out that the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's recently published white book contains ample solid proof that both this archipelago and the Hoang Sa -- Paracel -- Islands currently under Chinese occupation have long been Vietnamese possessions. The SRV is in effect exercising sovereignty over the Truong Sa Islands. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry again rejects any encroachments on Vietnamese sovereignty and on the islands in question, the statement says.

BEIJING SUPPORTING SABOTAGE ACTIVITIES IN LAOS

BK011620 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Who Is Attempting To Sabotage the Lao People's Democratic Republic and for What Purpose?"]

[Text] Various reports indicate that there has recently been an increase in the sabotage and other hostile activities being directed against Laos. Groups of spies, agents and saboteurs are operating in northern Laos, particularly in Oudomsia, Luang Namtha, Luang Prabang, Phong Saly and Houa Phan provinces. They have launched propaganda campaigns, plundered the people's property and engaged in other hostile activities. In addition, Meo and other minority tribesmen are carrying out acts of armed aggression.

Everyone knows that the principle supporters of these subversive activities are the Beijing holders of power. All those perpetrating acts of sabotage in Laos are equipped with Chinese-made weapons. The Chinese have supplied a number of different weapons, including 81-mm artillery pieces, to the activists. These activists have been especially trained in Sunnan Province, southern China, prior to being dispatched to create unrest in Laos. The training camps in Yunnan Province were formerly used for feeding the routed army of former General Vang Pao, who was economically dependent on the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. It was the CIA which took direct responsibility for this army.

Chinese and U.S. intelligence organizations have regarded this former general as a key to their sabotage activities against Laos. It is this same Vang Pao who is making contacts with Kong Le and other leaders of the Lao reactionaries in order to form what they are calling the Lao People's United Front for Liberation. This front includes persons who were influential under the monarchy, and those who specialize in crime.

Beijing is attempting to use these groups to sabotage Laos and establish a so-called liberated zone. In other words, it wants to establish a springboard for launching a struggle against the legal government of Lao and for sabotaging the fruits of the Lao revolution. All this shows the nature of the plots of the Chinese hegemonistic expansionists against Laos and the other countries in Indochina.

Following the establishment of the present people's government in Laos, the Chinese military leaders mapped out plans to penetrate deep into the country's mountainous areas in an attempt to seize parts of Lao territory and use them as a springboard for extending their hegemonistic expansionism to the southern part of Indochina. According to these plans, when Chinese troops encounter a resistance force they will cooperate with those creating unrest inside Laos in carrying out their activities.

These plans have been implemented. For example, the Chinese moved troops into Lao territory in the spring of 1979. These troops shamelessly continue to stay there. They have repeatedly carried out armed provocations and challenges and constantly shelled Lao border areas.

Such activities have unquestionably caused considerable damage to Laos. Nevertheless, as pointed out by Lao Vice Premier Phoumi Vongvichit at a recent press conference in Paris, they will never succeed in forcing the Lao people to abandon the gains of their revolution, nor will they be able to reverse the history of Laos.

The Lao side has resolutely resisted the Beijing hegemonistic expansionsts and their henchmen and defended its freedom and independence. Its cause has received all the assistance it needs from the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Kampuchea and the other countries in the socialist community.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES THANKS FROM KAMPUCHEAN LEADER

PM020959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Dear Comrade Tikhonov.

I warmly thank you for the congratulations and cordial good wishes on my appointment to the post of chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers.

Sharing your confidence, I once again reaffirm that the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], are unswervingly loyal to the cause of developing and strengthening fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between our fraternal countries.

On the eve of the first anniversary of the 26th CPSU Congress, I wish you good health and great new successes in your responsible work to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, which open up brilliant prospects for the future to the fraternal Soviet people and which will undoubtedly contribute to the cause of strengthening the socialist community and defending world peace.

[Signed] Chan Si, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers.

SATELLITE RELAY STATION COMPLETED IN LAOS

BK260656 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1430 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Dispatch from Vientiane by station correspondent Stanislav Blazhenkov]

[Text] Soviet and Lao workers have completed construction of a satellite relay communications station located 51 km from Vientiane. Upon completion of the station, a mass meeting was held at the site to celebrate the inauguration.

Addressing the meeting, Thammasin Saikhamfan, acting minister of posts and telecommunications, said that the satellite relay station, named Lotus 2, will facilitate communications between Vientiane and Moscow and other big cities in the socialist countries. The station will allow the Lao people to watch television programs relayed directly from the Soviet Union. He noted that by extending the Intersputnik satellite relay system to Laos, close and allround cooperation will be promoted between Laos and the Soviet Union and all countries in the socialist community.

Those attending the meeting jointly sent a congratulatory message to Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and premier of the LPDR, informing them of the completion of the joint venture. The message said: All workers who have contributed to the completion of the project regard it as an important task entrusted by their parties and governments. They have managed to complete the project within a year of the 26th CPSU Congress. The message went on to say that the project constitutes an example of the implementation of Lenin's principles of proletarian internationalism and proves the growth and development of friendly relations between the two countries and parties.

MATERIALS ON VISIT BY POLAND'S JARUZELSKI

Kremlin Talks 1 Mar

LD011918 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin today between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Polish delegation that has arrived in Moscow on a party-state visit led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

The Soviet side at the talks was represented by: Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR State Security Committee; Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Comrade Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Polish side was represented by Comrade Malinowski, chairman of United Peasant Party [ZSL] Executive Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Kowalczyk, chairman of the Democratic Party [SD] Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic; Comrade Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee; Comrade Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army; Comrade Wozniak, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Comrade Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Olszewski, the ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in the USSR.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev informed the Polish delegation about the work carried out in the Soviet Union to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and about the successful results of this work in the year which has elapsed since the congress.

The Soviet side described specific questions pertaining to the improvement [sovershenstovaniye] of Soviet democracy and to the implementation of the party's socioeconomic program for the benefit of the working people.

Wojciech Jaruzelski evaluated the situation that has arisen in Poland and the results of the seventh plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, which has determined the main directions of struggle in order to consolidate the unity of the party and to strengthen the people's rule and the position of socialism. He stressed the determination of the Polish people to strengthen the inviolable friendship with the Soviet Union and other states of the Warsaw Treaty in the interests of peace and socialism, in the interests of maintaining stability on the European Continent and strengthening international security.

The sides discussed in detail the status and prospects of Soviet-Polish relations, which are based on socialist internationalism, the common nature of vital interests and aims, and comradely solidarity and mutual aid. They have agreed to take further specific measures aimed at the expansion of economic, trade and cultural relations between the two countries.

The Soviet Union and Poland reject the imperialist diktat and are taking the necessary measures to reduce the threat of war, to consolidate peace and to deepen detente.

As regards international trade and economic relations, the USSR and Poland will continue to develop them with all countries on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and economic expediency.

Comrades Brezhnev and Jaruzelski discussed urgent international issues and expressed a unanimous view that in the present highly serious international situation the unity of the countries of the socialist community, the cohesion of all peace-loving forces for overcoming a confrontation, curbing the arms race and rebuffing the forces of militarism and war are needed now as never before.

The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. They have demonstrated the inviolable nature of the fraternal alliance, of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic.

The Soviet side at the talks was also represented by: Comrade Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committe; Comrades Rakhmanin and Falin, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; Comrade Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; Comrade Shakhnazarov, deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Aristov, the USSR ambassador to the Polish People's Republic; and Comrade Deyev, chief of a department of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

The Polish side was also represented by: Janiszewski, chief of the office of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Natorf, head of the International Department of the PZPR Central Committee; Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Polish People's Republic; Gorywoda, head of a group of advisers of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; and Comrade Roszak, director of a department of the Foreign Ministry of the Polish People's Republic.

Kremlin Dinner 1 Mar

LD011912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government gave a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace today in honor of the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic, headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic.

Present on the Soviet side were Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Rusakov, deputy chairmen of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of ministers, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR State Committees, and responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee and other officials.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1712 GMT on 1 March adds in its report on the dinner: Leonid Brezhnev and Wojciech Jaruzelski exchanged speeches. The speeches were met with prolonged applause. The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.]

Brezhnev Dinner Speech

LD011742 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Mar, TASS -- Follows the full text of the speech made by Leonid Brezhnev at the dinner in honour of the Polish delegation:

Dear comrades, I want to greet cordially once more the distinguished delegation of the Polish People's Republic -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland; Roman Malinowski, chairman of the main committee of the United Peasant Party; Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party; all the Polish friends who have arrived here in Moscow.

Our meeting is taking place at a particularly important and responsible moment. This is true from the point of view of Polish affairs, which are complicated and sometimes dramatically difficult. This is also true from the point of view of the general course of international affairs.

We received with full understanding the information on the national decision taken by our Polish friends in order to defend people's power and to cool passions, and in order to pull the country out of a protracted, excruciating crisis. These are timely measures. Had the Communists given way to the counter-revolution, had they wavered under the furious attacks by the enemies of socialism, the destinies of Poland, stability in Europe and in the world at large would have been jeopardized.

The bitter lessons of what has happened are something to learn from. And the Communists know how to learn.

The striving of the Polish United Workers' Party and the parties allied with it to clear the practice of socialist construction of everything extraneous, alien to the nature of socialism, is quite natural. Also legitimate is your concern about the restoration of vanguard role of the working class party, your firm orientation of long-standing to raising the political activity of the working people, to rallying the popular masses. The development of genuine democracy, far from weakening socialism, adds endlessly to its strength.

It is not easy for Poland today. The waves of anarchy, chaos and terror would not roll back overnight. The imperialist powers, the United States in the first place, are increasing their pressure on Poland and in doing so trample underfoot laws and morals. They would like to bring new trials and ordeals upon the heads of Poles. But let no one hope that socialism will not defend itself. It will. And with all resolution.

Beyond the present complicated day one can already see a better day coming. We helped socialist Poland the best we could and we shall continue helping it. These are not just words.

There is no doubt that both of our countries will benefit by the plans we made for economic cooperation. These plans cover both the development of raw material resources and the progress of the key branches of industry. There exist good opportunities for the broadening of our ties in the sphere of agriculture.

The efforts of our countries merge with the work being done within the framework of the entire socialist community. I have in view, first of all, the raising of the level of quality of economic relationships. A great deal has been done in this respect, and it is already clear that the upward trend will continue. We see the key to the flourishing of national economies in the increasingly deeper and stable division of labour, in the joint mastering of the most advanced methods of production. The Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries have the wish and political will to organize this work on a solid basis while guiding ourselves by the interests of raising the welfare of the peoples.

The socialist community is not some isolated political continent. The achievements of socialism belong to all mankind. Socialism is a part of modern civilization. It is understandable, therefore, that the socialist countries do not fence themselves off from the present concerns of the peoples of the earth. The most important of them is how to safeguard the world against war.

There are no two opinions in the Soviet Union as to which to give preference -- to armament or disarmament. Yes, we maintain the combat capacity of our armed forces at a proper level, that is with account taken of the threats that are created to our security. But this is forced activity. The arms race has always been imposed on us from outside. If this depended on the Soviet Union alone there would be no nuclear weapons on earth, and no new and increasingly sophisticated means of mass destruction would be developed. Nothing would threaten mankind's supreme right, the right to a peaceful life.

We have chosen once and for all the path of struggle for peace. No imperialist provocations and threats will push off this path. And we want everybody to understand that in the nuclear age peace is the primary condition for the continuation of life on earth.

No doubt, the world political climate depends in many ways on the state of Soviet-American relations. But this is not the whole truth. The political weight and influence of other states, including European ones, is also great in the solution of world problems. Their voice can be a decisive one.

We stand for the continuation and enrichment of the dialogue between East and West; we stand for brushing aside the mounds of accusations and counter-accusations and for getting down to a practical solution of urgent problems, in the first place that of disarmament. In short, we are against confrontation but for accord and businesslike cooperation.

I want to express profound satisfaction with the fact that our Polish friends hold a similar position. The entire course of our negotiations is marked by an identity of views and an identical understanding of current and coming tasks. These talks are characterized by an atmosphere of friendship, comradely solidarity and cordiality.

Let me raise a toast:

-- To fraternal allied socialist Poland!
-- To the health of Comrades Jaruzelski, Malinowski, Kowalczyk; to the health of all our Polish friends!
-- To peace throughout the world!

Jaruzelski Dinner Speech

LD011834 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Mar, TASS -- Today, during the dinner given in the Kremlin by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR in honour of the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic, Wojciech Jaruzelski made a reply speech. He said:

Deeply respected and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev; dear Soviet comrades and friends:

Allow me first and foremost to thank you for the warm hosptiality accorded to us from the very first moment of our sojourn in the Soviet country, in the land of Lenin.

In the cordial attitude of the Soviet people and of the numerous residents of Moscow who have welcomed our delegation, we see proof of the mutual respect and fraternal feelings binding together our peoples. I am also thankful to you, Leonid Ilich, for the friendly words you have said about Poland, for your words of support for our party, for all the progressive and patriotic forces of the Polish people.

The talks, begun today and successfully proceeding, have a special significance for our party and state delegation and for me personally as this is my first foreign visit since the day when in October of last year the PUWP Central Committee vested in me the duties of the first secretary of the Central Committee.

The relations which unite Poland with its great neighbour are of paramount importance for our people and for our party.

The Soviet Union is a mighty socialist power, the bulwark of historic processes of progress on the world scale. The Soviet Armed Forces, directed by the party and the Soviet Government, together with the armies of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, are the principal guarantee of peace in Europe -- and thus the guarantee of security and territorial integrity of our country, and of the inviolability of its just and unchangeable borders. For Poland, this is a matter of principle.

The post-war image of our continent, based on the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, was paid for by unprecedented human sufferings, a sea of blood and by the heroic struggle of the peoples. In that struggle, the Soviet Union sustained enormous losses. These were also the destinies of our long-suffering people.

Those who wish today to undermine the peaceful order in Europe are offending the memory of the dead and rejecting the lessons of history.

The Soviet Army played a decisive role in the rout of fascism. It has also liberated our motherland. Side by side with it there also fought the Polish People's Army. It made its worthy contribution to the cause of victory. The blood shed jointly is a firm foundation of our friendship, but not the only one. We remember that it was precisely the Soviet Union that helped Poland to implement its first, most difficult stage in the socialist industrialization, provided us with assistance all those years. It is our main, especially valuable economic partner and the closest ally. The cordial ideological ties unite the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Polish United Workers' Party. We regard the alliance of our states, the friendship of our peoples and the ties uniting our parties as lasting and inviolable. This is the understanding held by all the responsible, patriotic forces of our people.

A prolonged, at times complex history of our neighbourliness has been manifested after the Second World War in accordance with genuine interests of both our countries. This could be achieved only when on the basis of the new socialist system. Proletarian internationalism has been implemented in inter-state relations. The Soviet Union's well-being, might and world position meet the interests of the Polish People's Republic while the interests of your country are suited by the existence of a strong independent socialist Poland on which one can rely. We wish to be building this Poland successfully on the basis of universal achievements of socialism, on the principles of Marxist-Lenist science, taking into consideration concrete conditions, with the observance of Polish traditions and culture.

We turn particularly to the history of the Polish working class movement whose centenary we are celebrating this year.

Comrades, we have arrived here at a moment that is extremely difficult for our country. Poland is now living through days of trial. Last year the forces of counterrevolution backed by imperialist centres brought the country into a state of anarchy, dealt telling blows on the economy, aggravated everyday difficulties in the life of society, created a threat to the mainstays of Polish socialist statehood. The Martial Council of National Redemption has been formed in this situation. The State Council has decided to introduce martial law. This decision has been endorsed by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

It was difficult for us to make these decisions. We made them independently and sovereignly, being deeply convinced that they meet the interests of socialist Poland, serve the cause of peace in Europe. Time confirms their correctness. Stabilisation is setting in. But the struggle continues.

Our party, the Polish United Workers' Party, is a guarantor of taking the country out of a deep crisis. It is indispensable in this. Playing its steering, guiding role in socialist construction, restoring the Leninist style of activity, the party is widening constructive cooperation with allied parties, the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party, with all the patriotic forces of the people, is striving to achieve national concord on the basis of the constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

The seventh Central Committee plenum held recently proved to be a major step in the way toward the strengthening of the party. It determined the directions for its consolidation on the foundations of Marxism-Leninism, and reaffirmed its will to continue the general line of the ninth PUWP congress, the line of defending and strengthening socialism.

It is with a feeling of appreciation that we greet the internationalist position of the CPSU and of all the fraternal parties in the countries of real socialism regarding the events in Poland. We are glad that our problems and our solutions were met with understanding. Especially valuable was the credit of confidence given to us, the conviction that we shall be able to tackle the threat with our own forces and in a way meeting the needs of the situation.

Poland is in a very grave economic situation.

Revealing themselves are the consequences of the voluntaristic errors committed in the past decade, and above all the economic implications of the destructive activities of the enemy in the recent period. Our situation is also being significantly complicated by the economic sanctions introduced by the American administration, as well as -- under its pressure -- by the governments of some other capitalist countries.

Against this backdrop, becoming ever more evident is the tremendous importance of the irreplaceable, internationalist assistance which is being given to us by the USSR, as well as the understanding of our difficulties by the other fraternal socialist countries. Without this assistance, without a substantial broadening of the cooperation within the CMEA framework, a way out of the crisis would be impossible.

We, it goes without saying, know that the crucial factors must be our own efforts and utilization of all our reserves and potentialities. We are making such efforts. However, our economy needs a strong additional impulse so that it could restore, in a shorter period, its balance, and to get rid of its dislocations. The Soviet assistance is this impulse.

Once again we can see for ourselves the true essence of the socialist family of peoples: Brothers show solidarity in helping the one in trouble. We want once again to cordially thank for the assistance the Soviet people, the leadership of the party and the government as well as you, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, personally.

Dear comrades, of late, Poland has become the object of an aggressive propaganda campaign, of false accusations and impermissible pressure insulting the dignity of our people and sovereignty of our state. The aim is obvious: to seek a pretext for disrupting the alignment of forces, for acquiring unilateral advantage, to attempt to split the socialist community.

Poland will not abandon the road of socialism. It will not be its weak link. Our working class, working people feel bound with the ideas of socialism and believe that we shall overcome difficulties, restore well-being to our motherland. The Polish people proved its patriotism many times.

Never in history did it yield to foreign pressure. It will not yield now. In tranquility and constructive labour it will show its wisdom, will consolidate its worthy place in the socialist system: political, defence and economic, willconsolidate its place among other European peoples. [sentence as received]

Comrades, at the close of the 20th century, the world is facing a great danger again. We, Communists, believe that mankind will muster enough resources to curb the disastrous arms race, to bar the threat of new war. We approve the constructive attitudes of many developing countries, the attitudes promoting peace. We also hope that the forces of realism and sanity in the West will turn back, despite the supporters of confrontation, to the mutually-advantageous policy of detente.

A great historic role in the struggle is played by the international prestige and consistent peaceful policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, particularly, the personal contribution, initiative and dedicated participation in the cause of safeguarding peace of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. This is confirmed convincingly by the talks we held today.

Dear comrades and friends, allow me to [raise a] toast:

To the great Soviet people, to the builders of communism, who truly implement the behests of Vladimir Ilich Lenin!
-- To the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Leninist Central Committee!
-- To unbreakable friendship between our peoples and parties, to the unshakable alliance of our states!
-- To your health, esteemed Leonid Ilich!
-- To the health and well-being of all Soviet comrades and friends present!

Meeting with Brezhnev 2 Mar

LD020832 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 2 Mar 82

["Friendly Meeting in the Kremlin" -- TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Mar, TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev had a friendly meeting in the Kremlin today with First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski. Wojciech Jaruzelski is heading a Polish party and state delegation which arrived in Moscow yesterday for an official visit.

Further on Brezhnev Meeting

LD021054 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Mar, TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev had a meeting in the Kremlin today with First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The participants in the meeting paid special attention to key problems of developing Soviet-Polish cooperation in the political, economic, scientific and technical and cultural spheres, and further strengthening fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Polish peoples, between the CPSU and the PUWP.

Leonid Brezhnev and Wojciech Jaruzelski were unanimous in the assessment of the present state and preospects of development of the international situation. It was stressed that the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic will continue to uphold the interests of the socialist community, to make their contribution to the people's struggle against imperialist threats, pressure and blackmail. As before, they are fully resolved to press consistently for a turn in international affairs from tension and confrontation to a peaceful solution of outstanding international problems, to the policy of detente and common sense.

The meeting was held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere and was characterized by identity of views on questions discussed.

Radio Commentary

LD012026 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A Polish party-state delegation has arrived in Moscow on an official visit. It is headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

The visit has at once acquired an aspect of a major international event. This is borne out by materials carried by the press in many countries. After all, the situation in Poland and in connection with Poland has now become a kind of sore point in world politics. We can clearly see the open drive of the United States and some of its allies toward using the Polish problem to feed international tension, to say nothing of their desire to oppose the normalization of the situation in Poland. Imperialist circles and propaganda also take recourse to all kinds of speculations on Soviet-Polish relations, striving to twist their essence. But the (?subject) of these relations is friendship and friendly cooperation based on the principle of equality.

Thus, the USSR is rendering political and economic assistance to socialist Poland, which now finds itself in a difficult situation. But unlike the United States and NATO, the land of the Soviets does not interfere in the internal affairs of Poland. More than once this has been stressed in Moscow in statements from the highest level.

Among other things, this was also mentioned by USSR Government head Nikolay Tikhonov in his recent interview for the Japanese paper ASAHI. He stated that the USSR was vitally interested in the life of the fraternal Polish nation, a neighbor and ally of the land of the Soviets, returning to a normal course.

During the Polish crisis trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic continued uninterruptedly. The USSR has even increased the supplies of various goods needed by Poland, including fuels and raw materials. Poland has received from the Soviet Union considerable financial means, including hard currency. In the USSR there is understanding that Poland is unable for the time being to assure a balanced character of trade turnover. This is why Poland was given credits to balance the difference in the mutual supplies of goods. As the Polish press stressed, these are credits on favorable terms, which Poland would never get from Western banks. TRYBUNA LUDU cited the following estimates of specialists: Had Poland bought in capitalist countries the goods it receives from the USSR, it would have had to pay $8 billion for them.

Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev recently informed the Polish leadership of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee concerning additional deliveries to Poland of raw and other materials. This was mentioned by Wojciech Jaruzelski at the PZPR Central Committee plenum last Wednesday. These deliveries, he announced, will assure the work of hundreds of enterprises and tens of thousands of people. Highly assessing the totality of Polish-Soviet relations, Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed the conviction that the visit of the party-state delegation of the Polish People's Republic would favor further expansion of our internationalist cooperation, and consolidation of the Soviet-Polish alliance and friendship, as he put it. This point of view is also shared by the USSR.

IZVESTIYA Biography

PM021157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On the Visit by a Polish Party and State Delegation Headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 1 March a Polish party and state delegation headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers arrives in Moscow on an official visit.

Wojiech Jaruzelski was born on 6 June 1923 in Kurow, Lublin Voivodship, son of an office worker.

During World War II he was a worker in the USSR. In 1943 he joined the Polish Army set up on Soviet territory. He completed his officer training. As reconnaissance platoon commander and then chief of intelligence of a regiment which was part of the Henryk Dabrowski 1st Infanty Division, he followed the entire combat path of the 1st Polish Army. He participated in military operations on the Vistula, at the Magnuszew bridgehead, in the liberation of Warsaw, the storming of the Pomeranian rampart and in battles on the Baltic coast, the Oder and the Elbe. After the war he participated in the struggle against the armed underground to strengthen people's power.

W. Jaruzelski graduated with distinction from the Higher Infanty Academy and also the Karol Swierczewski General Staff Academy. He worked as a teacher of tactics and headquarters service, chief of the directorate of military academies and officer academies and deputy chief of the Main Directorate of Combat Training. He commanded the 12th Mechanized Division named for the People's Army. In 1962 W. Jaruzelski became chief of the Polish Army Main Political Directorate and in 1962 he was made Polish deputy minister of national defense. In 1965 he was appointed Polish Army chief of staff and in 1968 minister of national defense. He has been a PZPR Central Committee member since 1964 and PZPR Central Committee Politburo member since 1971. At the extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress, W. Jaruzelski was reelected a member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. On 18 October 1981 he was elected first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee at the fourth PZPR Central Committee plenum.

W. Jaruzelski is a Polish Sejm deputy. On 11 February 1981 the Sejm appointed him chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. He retained the Ministry of National Defense. On 13 December 1981 he became chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation.

He has been awarded the Order of the Builders of People's Poland and the Order of the Labor Banner, first class, the Virtuti Militari Cross, the Cross of the Brave twice and other Polish and foreign orders and medals.

W. Jaruzelski has paid many visits to the Soviet Union.

Welcoming the party and state delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, Soviet people express confidence that the visit will contribute to further strengthening relations of friendship, unity and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland.

Polish Media Materials

For Polish materials on the visit to Moscow of PZPR Central Committee First Secretary and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish Peoples' Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski, see the Poland section of the 2 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

POLAND LIFTS SOME MARTIAL LAW RESTRICTIONS

LD012136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] On 1 March a number of the restrictions of martial law were lifted in the Polish People's Republic. Domestic and international telex communications are being restored, as are international telegraph and telephone communications. The publication and distribution of newspapers and the work of the television and radio programs have been restored.

PZPR CC PLENUM ADOPTS IDEOLOGICAL RESOLUTIONS

LD262058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] The Seventh Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee has ended in Warsaw. It discussed the report of the Central Committee Politburo: "Tasks in the Struggle for the Party's Unity, for the Strengthening of the People's Rule and for Full Public Approval of Socialism" which was delivered by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The plenum passed a resolution on submitting the draft of the ideological declaration for discussion throught the party. In the field of ideological-political and organizational unity of the party, of struggle for the consolidation of the people's rule and of the position on socialism in the country were adopted unanimously. Comrade Jaruzelski delivered a concluding speech at the plenum.

LITERATURNAY GAZETA INTERVIEWS POLISH INTERNEES

PM020931 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 Feb 82 pp 9, 14

[Special correspondent Vladimir Lomeyko dispatch under the rubric "Conspiracy Against Poland": "Internees' Confession; Two Lives Crippled by the Evil Will of Counterrevolution]

[Text] Katowice -- Who are these people interned on the night of 12-13 December. Why were they isolated from society? What do they think of themselves in the present situation? In what conditions are they being held?

These were the questions I took to a meeting with two internees. And although through the Polish comrades who authorized me to meet with them I had obtained in advance their consent to these talks, I nevertheless asked them again to confirm this when I met them personally. Only after this did I put my questions.

How the Attempt To Seize the Radio Station Was Made

A young man entered the room. Prepossessing in appearance, smart, with the air of a sports player. An open kind of face. Clear blue eyes. We introduced ourselves. I asked him to talk about himself.

Jerzy Szyszak. He was interned after the introduction of martial law in the country as a member of the Solidarity commission at the Polish radio station in Katowice along with two other members of the same commission, Edward Zyman and Marek Mierzwiak.

Three and a half years ago he graduated from the Philological Department of the Sosnowiec Department of the Silesian University (near Katowice) and in 1978 he began work as an editor, preparing sports broadcasts to start with and then sociopolitical programs. He is married with two children, a son of 2 and 1/2 and a daughter of 6 months.

[Question] What is your own assessment of the reason for your internment?

[Answer] I attempted to be an active member of the Solidarity commission at the radio station. Sometimes, when the chairman, Zyman, was absent, I participated in meetings of the Solidarity National Coordinating Commission for Polish Radio and Television. Since internment under the conditions of martial law pursued preventive objectives, there was an obvious desire to stop my activity within Solidarity.

[Question] What did this activity consist of?

[Answer] We voiced our opinion of the radio station leadership....

[Question] Is that all? Did you not participate in the holding of a referendum on the question of declaring a strike at the radio station?

[Answer] Yes, that was my mistake. The referendum was a form of pressure on the radio station leadership. But at that time I did not think that the trade union authorities wanted a confrontation. At the time I did not consider the fact that it was possible to start negotiations instead of threatening a strike.

[Question] And how do you assess the distribution of leaflets bearing the inscription "The Television, Radio and Press Are Lying" and the whole campaign launched by the Solidarity leaders against criticism leveled at them?

[Answer] This initiative did not come from our commission but from other Solidarity leaders with the aim of creating a tense atmosphere in the mass media. But at the time we were not aware of all the problems.

[Question] In your statement published in the newspaper TRYBUNA ROBOTNICA you pointed out that prior to 1980 you had no experience of trade union work. How did you find yourself in the Solidarity leadership in Polish radio?

[Answer] This was a surprise to me, too. In October 1980 we had an organizational meeting at the Katowice radio station to decide the question of who was to enroll in which trade union. Of 265 workers 65 enrolled in the branch trade union and 200 in Solidarity.

[Question] And who held the meeting?

[Answer] The organizing committee. It was composed of people I did not know. Several people who had been nominated on the leadership list ahead of me withdrew, pleading family circumstances. When I was nominsted I decided to break the chain of refusals and agreed.

[Question] Nevertheless you very soon became an active Solidarity figure among your colleagues at the radio station....

[Answer] In a certain sense I was an intermediate link. I represented the Katowice radio station at meetings of the National Coordinating Commission of the Solidarity Trade Union Association in Polish Radio and Television, and when I returned home I called meetings and gave briefings on the resolutions which had been adopted. By so doing I was participating in a political folly.

[Question] Folly? As a journalist you could not fail to have known the role played by the mass media in society, and as a figure in the Solidarity leadership you must have known its leaders were seeking power.

[Answer] Yes, the mass media, particularly radio and television, are among the most important instruments for implementing any government's policy. They constitute the nerve center of the state mechanism. But at the level at which I was active it seemed to me that Solidarity had no clear concept of how to gain control of them. Today an amendment should be made to this: What leaders of the trade union association like Jacek Kuron or Karol Modzelewski said officially did not always match what they said in secret, closed meetings.

[Question] But you could not fail to have noticed the tendency for extremist leaders to deliberately escalate the strikes or the growth of their ambitions?

[Answer] This problem began to cause me disquiet from approximately September 1981. I noticed an increase in the trade union authorities' radicalism and an increase in the propaganda ballyhoo about their activity. They began to make demands of the authorities from positions of strength. Every regional Solidarity chairman felt he was a lord. All these actions by the Solidarity leaders led to the introduction of martial law. When all Poland was on strike every 2 or 3 days there were no conditions for introducing order in the economy.

My mistake was that, having noticed the threat posed by the escalation of strikes, I did not resolve to voice this thought at our meetings.

[Question] And when did you realize that the Solidarity leaders had set themselves the task of seizing power?

[Answer] To be honest, only after the introduction of martial law, when documents seized from the trade union association's headquarters were published. Before that I had not believed this. I had thought that the grass roots would not allow those at the top to take the wrong path.

[Question] Yet there had been open statements by extremists like Kuron, Modzelewski and Bujak about the need to struggle for power.

[Answer] I suspected that a section of Solidarity advisers were pursuing personal objectives, but I closed my eyes to certain facts. At that time I would not accept that the Solidarity leaders wanted to seize power.

[Question] However, it is known that back in the fall of 1981 instructions for seizing power had been formulated.

[Answer] There was a great deal I knew nothing about. And if I did hear such things, I considered them ridiculous. Not only because this kind of thing was impossible from the viewpoint of Poland's international position but because I was confident that the Polish leadership would not allow that kind of development. This, however, turned out to be just my personal logic; the Solidarity leaders saw things completely differently. Since the documents were published I have believed that there was a plan to seize power.

[Question] What is your attitude to the introduction of martial law?

[Answer] Despite the fact that 13 December was not a happy day for me personally, I believe there was no other way out but introduction of martial law. The way it was introduced and is being implemented averted a tragedy for the people. An irreversible stabilization process, further developed at the recent Sejm session, began after 13 December.

At the end of our conversation I asked Jerzy Szyszak about the conditions in which he and the other internees are being held. It is well known that bourgeois propaganda, having started a hysterical campaign against the introduction of martial law in Poland, does not shrink from the wildest assertions. Statements are made that the internees are being starved, that they have to live in tents out in the frost and that they are doused in cold water.

"This is not a deluxe internment camp, of course, but we have everything we need," Szyszak said. "We have three meals a day and a daily bath. The buildings are kept warm and there is a washroom with hot and cold water. We get newspapers. We are allowed to write letters, receive messages and see our families. Medical assistance and medicines are available to us. But as yet I have not needed the services of a physician once. I feel well."

Our conversation was over. But before leaving Jerzy Szyszak, as if lacking confidence that his answers sounded convincing, again returned to his assessment of what has happened:

"Since 13 December I have been able to analyze the events of those turbulent months. Previously there was often no time to ponder what was happening. The Solidarity documents and items about its actions which have been published in the press have enabled me to assess the trade union association's actions and my own conduct. I consider it impermissible that the trade union leaders irresponsibly exploited the public mood for purposes totally different from those about which they spoke so eloquently at meetings with ordinary members of the trade union association. I consider it a mistake on my part that I did not realize this at the time...."

The man who spoke these words has an open face and a clear blue-eyed gaze. He did not avert his eyes, did not try to hide. I wanted to believe that for people like Szyszak the last 16 months have been a severe school, that life has taught them a graphic lesson.

Nevertheless it is difficult to say how sincere these admissions were. Can you explain your actions and conduct in this kind of situation only in terms of folly and mistakes? Especially when in conversations with others you portray yourself as a resourceful interlocutor, when your colleagues by no means consider you stupid and you are known as a capable and intelligent journalist and active trade union figure?

I had an opportunity to hear these assessments the next day, when I visited the Polish radio station in Katowice. Talking with the radio station's new leaders and with journalists who had worked with and alongside Jerry Szyszak, I heard their opinion of him. This is what they said:

"Those who were elected to Solidarity leadership bodies had power-seeking qualities or ambitions. Every Mafia-type organization -- and this was characteristic of the extremist nucleus of solidarity -- promotes people with qualities of this kind to the leadership." Szyszak was young and capable and enjoyed influence among his comrades. Counterrevolutionary elements from the confederation for an Independent Poland and KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] took him under their wing and exerted influence on him. Szysak expressed a neo-Pilsudski ideology: Everything good comes from the West, everything bad from the East. He had been to capitalist countries several times and was impressed by the Western way of life. Szyszak also prepared radio broadcasts praising the Solidarity leaders' activity. The broadcasts were especially harmful in that they were effectively made. But he was not only active in radio. One of his most dangerous actions was to prepare a strike at a car plant in Tychy. In late October 1981 he established contact with Solidarity leaders at the plant and prepared inflammatory broadcasts.

"If we were asked what Szyszak was guilty of," his Katowice radio station comrades told me, "we would tell him to his face: You are guilty of attempting to use the slogan of socialization to change the editorial structure of the radio station. You are guilty of incitement to strike. Finally, you are guilty of abusing your trade union position and providing unobjective coverage of events. Not to mention that you did not support the party line in your broadcasts.

"On the basis of your broadcasts, as analysis of them shows, the listener could draw only one conclusion: The party alone was guilty for all the disorder and chaos in the country, while Solidarity could only be accused of minor errors."

This is how the public's awareness was confused and poisoned. Without yet having seized power, extremists from Solidarity were already attempting to gain control of the mass media. This constitutes a powerful weapon in the battle for people's minds.

How the Young Were Misled

She entered the room timidly, with her head slightly bowed. Modestly dressed. A purple sweater with dark-colored slacks. Smooth-combed hair bunched in a rubber band at the back. Big fashionable glasses.

I introduced myself and asked her permission to publish in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA the story of her links with KSS-KOR, taking account of her admissions made in a written statement. She nodded as a sign of agreement and said: "Fine."

I asked her to tell me briefly about herself.

"My name is Alicija Rzetelna. After graduating from secondary school in 1978 I went to Warsaw University, the department of Polish studies.

[Question] And how did you end up in the KSS-KOR organization?

[Answer] "I was introduced to KSS-KOR by my colleage Jan Litynski. This is a personal story," she puffed nervously at a cigarette. "To start with it was a purely personal relationship. At the time I was living in a students hotel in Warsaw. Jan Litynski introduced me to interesting people. We often met at Jacek Kuron's department. Young people used to meet there to hear lectures from professors. At first I thought that all these talks were humanist in nature. We talked about social justice and about the need for changes in society and the state. There was a great deal of discussion about international problems and ties with the USSR. Of course all these discussions were critical, but at the start I gave little thought to this.

[Question] But then you got involved in carrying out assignments for the organization?

[Answer] Yes, after they had taken a good look at me I was entrusted with the tasks of a liaison officer [svyaznaya]. I sent KSS-KOR publications around the country, distributed posters and participated in meetings of the organization in Warsaw, Katowice, Wroclaw, Krakow, Poznan and other cities. In 1980 I was sent to the Katowice metallurgical combine in Silesia. I was given the assignment of getting a job as a public catering technologist there.

[Question] And what about the university?

[Answer] I abandoned my studies. I was entrusted with important assignments. I was to distribute leaflets containing antistate appeals, conduct agitation among the workers and write reports on the mood among the combine collective, including ascertaining people's views on cooperation with the Soviet Union. [answer ends]

I asked her whether she received any money apart from her wages at the combine.

"Jacek Kuron gave me zlotys, West German marks and dollar bills," Alicija Rzetelna said. "Every week I went to Warsaw and obtained KSS-KOR bulletins and leaflets from Kuron or Litynski."

By this time Alicija Rzetelna was so firmly established that she was allowed to participate in meetings of the leadership nucleus of KSS-KOR.

"In the summer of 1980," she recalled, "there was a meeting at Kuron's Warsaw apartment attended by Modzelewski, Litynski, Mikolajska, the priests (J. Ziya) and Banaszkiewicz from Radom, Doctor Edelman from Lodz and a dozen or so other people. The meeting discussed preparations for a strike by shipbuilders, miners and workers in other sectors of industry.

"Following this meeting Kuron gave me money and instructed me to photograph the main installations at the Katowice combine. When I refused Kuron said to me: 'Listen, Anka, you know too much; and just remember that once you are involved in this work you have to continue with it!' Then he began to threaten me. He said that he only had to pick up the telephone and I would be arrested. I was forced to agree, but I said that I would no longer pass on information about the activity of the PZPR party committee and the Union of Socialist Youth at the combine. However, Kuron demanded sharply that I continue to distribute leaflets, brochures and bulletins."

[Question] How did things end?

[Answer] To avoid carrying out these instructions I began to "make myself obvious" at the combine. I was transferred to the coast. In August 1980 I participated in all the meetings and the strike at the shipyard. In October I received a new assignment. I was given a list of people with whom I was to make contact and hold discussions about the government's policy and the Confederation for an Independent Poland. To achieve this I invited them to a hotel room and offered them tea doctored with some Dutch powder [gollandskiy poroshok] given to me by Karol Modzelewski....

[Question] Powder?

[Answer] Yes, there is a special powder which makes a person sleepy, as if they are intoxicated. In this state a person answers questions put to him more easily. These people did not know I had a tape-recorder recording their conversations in a table drawer. I also held such conversations at mines and with workers at plants.

[Question] And what did you do with these recordings?

[Answer] I passed them on to my leaders. And they were used in Radio Free Europe broadcasts. I myself heard them in October 1980.

I asked Alicija Rzetelna whether she had had assignments abroad.

[Answer] Yes, I went abroad several times, including to the FRG, Sweden and Spain. I used false documents in the name of Anna Dziegielska. There were various experts in KSS-KOR, including some specializing in the manufacture of false documents. While abroad I met with foreigners and Poles at indicated addresses. In West Germany, where I went on instructions from Kuron, I handed tapes and articles by Kuron to a man who met me. I do not know their contents.

[Question] Did you know by then that KSS-KOR was engaged in subversive work against the state? And that you were participating in it?

[Answer] At first I did not give any thought to this, but later I began to ask myself where we were going.

Her voice began to tremble and there were tears in her eyes. She took several nervous puffs and calmed down.

After a short pause I asked her:

"How do you view the introduction of martial law?"

"It seems to me it was the only way to end the madness." After a silence, she added: "I decided to talk about my activity in KSS-KOR in order to unload my burden of responsibility. I was no longer able to struggle with myself wondering whether I should talk or keep silent...."

She ground her cigarette into an ashtray and said slowly:

"Everything in life has its price. Everything has to be paid for. There comes a moment when a person learns from his mistakes. Right now there is only one thing I want: to forget everything as soon as possible....

"And I also want to say that I have been surprised. After all, we were enemies of the state, but since internment people have been trying to help us and are respecting our dignity. What slanders have been leveled at the militia! But here a person feels himself to be a person. When I get my freedom I want to become an honest citizen of a Poland where calm will not be threatened by anything. We are young and can return to the correct path. Everything depends on oneself...."

She began to cry again. Wiping away the tears, she said bitterly:

"I have committed many follies since 1978. I knew what I was doing and what it all threatened, but....it was bad that I stopped speaking the same language as my mother at that time. I had nobody left. I am an only child. My father left us back in 1968 and went abroad. I have not seen him since then. But he has sent me money and messages."

After a silence she suddenly said something which shed new light on the story of her life:

"Incidentally, my father was a friend of Adam Michnik, who was a frequent visitor to our house, as were Kuron and Blumstein. This later helped me to become part of their community. In 1968 my father went to Israel, but before this he spent some time at a camp for displaced persons in Vienna. While there he spoke on Radio Free Europe."

[Question] What about?

[Answer] He was interviewed and asked about the mood of the Polish Army....

Yes, everything in life has its price. Everything has to be paid for. The sooner a person realizes this truth, the more quickly his eyes are opened to the world around him, a world in which the struggle never ceases.

COMPARISON ON POLISH MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING

Comparison of the Moscow Domestic Service report on the 23 February Polish Military Council meeting in Warsaw, published in the 24 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, with the TASS item published on page 4 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 February under the heading "Reports From Poland," reveals the following additional paragraph concluding the item:

The defendants are charged with, that in 1979-1980 on Polish territory and abroad they undertook actions aimed at weakening Poland's defense capability, undermining its allied unity with the USSR and forcibly overthrowing the system defined by Poland's Constitution. The defendants are also charged with creating an illegal organization financed and supported by political subversion centers hostile to Poland and conveying to those centers information serving as the basis for slander campaigns against Poland and its international alliances.

NHAN DAN CRITICIZES WESTERN PARTIES ON POLAND

PM241441 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 February publishes on page 5 a 1,100-word TASS report datelined Hanoi, 23 February, under the heading "The Truth Will Triumph." The report gives an account of an "editorial article" published in NHAN DAN, organ of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, on the situation in Poland, expressing support for the martial law authorities and criticizing "certain Communists in Western Europe" for expressing views "contrary to the interests of the Polish people, peace and socialism." NHAN DAN is reported as commenting that "these people's concepts and views are clearly erroneous and very harmful," going on to conclude that "truth will inevitably triumph" in the end.

BULGARIAN WRITES IN PRAVDA ON DISARMAMENT NEED

LD270958 Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb, TASS -- Being an inseparable part of the coordinated international activity by the fraternal socialist countries, the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is further aimed at consolidating peace and detente, at strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation between the peoples of the Balkan Peninsula, in Europe and all over the world, Peter Mladenov, member of the Politbureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, Bulgarian foreign minister, writes in his article in the newspaper PRAVDA. He points out that in the efforts for peace there can and must be no pauses or respites, there are no secondary fronts of action in it. To guarantee the future of mankind and modern civilization, ever new initiatives and incessant efforts are necessary everywhere and at all levels.

The necessity of taking measures to contain the nuclear danger, the author points out, puts to the fore the question of creating zones free from nuclear weapons. Of tremendous significance are denuclearized zones in various parts of the European Continent -- above all in northern Europe and the Balkans.

The policy of confrontation and tensions, which is pursued by the USA and NATO, the article stresses, cannot but be a source of concern for the countries of the socialist community as well as for all the peace forces. "The unprecedented anti-Polish campaign constitutes crude interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. It is in crying conflict with the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act. It also contains a real threat not only to the Polish people but also to security in Europe and all over the world."

The unanimity and cohesion of the fraternal countries of socialism and effective coordination of their international activity, the author points out, will as before play the role of a decisive factor in the struggle for saving the peoples from the nightmare of a nuclear conflict. "It is for the sake of upholding and strengthening the process of detente, of halting the spiral of the arms race and improving the international climate that the Bulgarian Communists, our entire people have accepted the Soviet peace programme for the eighties as their programme and will work in order to implement it."

FURTHER MATERIALS ON VISIT BY ROMANIA'S GIOSAN

Kuznetsov-Giosan Talks

PM251503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Reception of Parliamentarians"]

[Text] On 23 February in the Kremlin V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation from the Romanian Grand National Assembly headed by N. Giosan, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

[A TASS report entitled "Friendly Talks" published in Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 24 February, Morning Edition, on page 5, adds at this point: Participating in the talks were A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; V.M. Pereudin, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; S.A. Bondarenko, deputy chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; other officials; and also T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.]

The talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, noted that the two countries' relations of friendship and cooperation accord with the fundamental interests of their peoples and the cause of peace and progress. It was stressed that the meeting between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and N. Ceausescu make an important contribution to the further consolidation of these relations.

V.V. Kuznetsov told the guests about the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in further developing the country's national economy, preparations for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and the Soviet state's peace initiatives aimed at averting the danger of a new war and intensifying the detente process.

Under the conditions of the aggravation of the international situation caused by the policy of imperialism, and primarily U.S. imperialism, he noted, the unity of actions of the socialist countries acquires even greater significance in the struggle for peace and detente.

Speaking of Soviet-Romanian relations, V.V. Kuznetsov stressed the need for further efforts aimed at deepening mutual understanding and trust between the peoples of the two countries and expressed the certainty that the Romanian parliamentarians' visit would help to attain this goal.

We attach great significance, the head of the Romanian delegation said, to the consolidation of all-round ties with the socialist countries. Relations with the Soviet Union, which are developing successfully on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid, occupy a special place and it is our sincere desire to continue to strengthen them. He noted the positive role played by interparliamentary contacts in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security and in the further development of international cooperation.

The guests laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

Delegation's Departure

LD010346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] On 28 February the Romanian Grand National Assembly delegation led by Giosan, alternate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly, left Moscow for home. It had been in our country on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

GRISHIN ATTENDS BUDAPEST 'MOSCOW DAYS'

Delegation's Activities

LD270112 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1619 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 26 Feb (TASS) -- The "Days of Moscow" which have taken place in the Hungarian capital have been a real celebration of Soviet-Hungarian friendship. The inhabitants of Budapest cordially welcomed the delegation from the capital of the USSR headed by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the CPSU Moscow Gorkom, which had many meetings with the working people of socialist Hungary.

The Soviet guests visited the major industrial region of the capital, Angyolfold, which is known for its glorious revolutionary traditions. They acquainted themselves with housing construction in Budapest, saw the Museum of the Hungarian Workers' Movement and the new Palace of Sport in the capital, which Soviet specialists are helping to construct. Members of the delegation looked with great interest at the exhibition of the house and museum of the outstanding Hungarian composer B. Bartok. Today the delegation visited the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Budapest, which carries out great work in propagandizing the achievements of the USSR, consolidation and cooperation of the peoples of the two fraternal countries.

A reception was held at the Soviet Embassy in honor of the Moscow delegation, which was attended by K. Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Politburo and Central Committee secretary; L. Marothy, first secretary of the Budapest city MSZMP committee; other party and state figures of the Hungarian People's Republic; leading workers of the party and social organizations of the Hungarian capital.

The representatives of the working people of Moscow held fraternal meetings at Budapest industrial enterprises with workers at enterprises which have close production links with their Hungarian colleagues.

The Muscovites were the guests of the metallurgists and engineers of Cepel, the builders of the Budapest Metro, and the workers of a number of other enterprises of the Hungarian capital. During the friendly meetings they discussed extending cooperation, socialist competition for on-schedule and qualitative filling of export orders.

The Budapest people are warmly receiving the masters of Soviet arts, who are performing as part of the Moscow Days, concerts by USSR people's artists E. Nesterenko, T. Shmygi, esteemed artists of RSFSR N. Pavlova and V. Gordeyev and a number of Moscow artistic collectives are being held successfully. A festival of the latest Soviet films has opened.

Grishin to NEPSZABADSAG

LD271136 Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 27 Feb (MTI) -- Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Political Committee and first secretary of the Most party committee, who headed a political delegation to Budapest on occasion of the Moscow Days in Budapest programme series, gave a statement to NEPSZABADSAG, which is carried in the Saturday issue.

Speaking of the questions of Soviet economy, he said, among other things:

"When we speak of the main content of the national economic development plans of the Soviet Union, we can primarily state that in the 1980's the switch-over to the intensive development roads of economy are to be completed. The successful fulfillment of this task is determined by the fullest utilization of the achievements of technical-scientific progress, the employment of modern technology, raising the economic branches to a more developed level -- that is, when all is said, the unceasing raising of labour productivity."

In the following he emphasized:

"As the party's 26th congress pointed out, the interests of developing Soviet economy demand the most rational use of financial, material and labour means. This requirement is set down in a clear and concise form by Leonid Brezhnev's definition: Economy should be economic.

"In accordance with the congress resolutions, measures must be taken for further developing the economic mechanism," he continued. "The planning and guidance systems will be more and more placed in the service of attaining higher-level national economic final results.

"The congress has also set the target of supporting with every means the further strengthening of socialist integration, and that we make the two five-year plans ahead of us the period of intensive production and technical-scientific cooperation between the countries of socialism."

Viktor Grishin set down in detail the results of Soviet national economy in 1981, emphasizing, among other things, that the programme of raising public welfare is consistently realized in the Soviet Union. Last year the per capital real income rose by 3.3 percent.

In connection with the development plan of Moscow, Viktor Grishin emphasized: "The conceptions for the 11th Five-Year Plan envisage the further development of the city's economy, further increase of production, primarily through the intensive factors, by the better utilization of the existing means, and they envisage improving the population's supply in every field. We plan to increase the volume of industrial production by 12 percent, labour productivity by 13.4 percent. An important effort is for the proportion of excellent quality products to grow within the framework of the general growth of production. The five-year programme for raising the living standard of Muscovites envisage the increase of real income, the handing over of 18 million square metres of new living area, school and children's institutions assuring the education of 170,000 students, as well as 57 polyclinics and hospitals comprising 16,000 beds."

Speaking of the relations between the two capitals, he said: "The traditional relations between Moscow and Budapest play a great role in the development and strengthening of the fraternal relations of our countries. The meetings held during the Moscow Days convincingly illustrate that the workers of Budapest, under the leadership of the HSWP and the city party organization, self-confidently progress on the road of constructing developed socialist society, faithful to the revolutionary and work traditions of the Hungarian working class," ends the interview with Viktor Grishin in NEPSZABADSAG.

CSSR OFFICIAL WRITES ON 1948 REVOLUTION, PROGRESS

PM011035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and member of the CPCZ Central Committee: "History Is Written by the People"]

[Text] Prague -- All stages of the Czechoslovak working class' struggle for the power of the working people and for victory over the class enemy and their foreign protectors were exciting and dramatic. February 1948 was the apogee of that struggle and the pinnacle of our revolution. It was the victorious culmination of the nationwide efforts aimed at eliminating man's exploitation by man, establishing people's power in Czechoslovakia and fulfilling the working people's age-old dream of building a just socialist society on their native soil.

All who took part in those exicting events recall Klement Gottwald's words: "Be united and determined -- and your truth will win!" These words were seized upon with enthusiasm not only by Communists but by the absolute majority of working people. The people rallied resolutely and unanimously around the Communist Party and thwarted the attempts of the bourgeoisie and their minions to return the country to the times of the pre-Munich republic.

The socialist revolution's victory in February 1948 marked a historic milestone in the true sense of the word in Czechoslovakia's history. The working class, led by the Communist Party, began to carry out profound social transformations in Czechoslovak society.

When describing the significance of victorious February, that watershed between the epoch of class battles for political power and the epoch of the building a new society, one cannot fail to mention its direct and indissoluble link with the Great October Socialist Revolution, the most important event in mankind's recent history. The victory of Great October and experience of the CPSU as the first Marxist-Leninist party of the new type inspired Czechoslovak Communists and the Czechoslovak working class in their struggle against the bourgeoisie. The successful building of a new society in the first socialist country, the Soviet Army's legendary victories and Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist yoke, of which the Slovak national uprising in 1944 and the Czech people's uprising in May 1945 were illustrious pages, all opened the highway toward fulfilling our people's ancient aspirations.

February showed that Marxism-Leninism -- the party's theoretical weapon -- is an irreproachably reliable compass of social development and that the party itself, the working class' headquarters and brain, is fulfilling honorably the historic mission of leader of the proletariat. Nor can one fail to recall another outstanding event from which it may be said that victorious February grew. This was the Fifth CPCZ Congress, one of the most important milestones in our party's history. The party would never have led the people and the working class to victory in February 1948 had it not found sufficient strength then, at the fifth congress in 1929, to break decisively with liquidationism, reformism and rightwing opportunism.

The scale of revolutionary events is determined by the way they influence social development and how much they accelerate it. The results achieved by our people in the past 34 years fully confirm the monumental historic significance of victorious February. Led by their Communist Party, the Czechoslovak people in a historically short time have achieved successes unprecedented in our country's history.

The potential of the national economy and of industry has increased in an unparalleled way, unprecedented opportunities have opened up for cooperative agriculture, the population's living and cultural standard has increased at a rapid rate, the social confidence of working people has strengthened, our cities have grown and our villages flourish. New social relations, a socialist way of life and socialist democracy have taken shape dynamically, and the people's participation in administering the state has expanded and deepened. The country's defense capability has been consolidated and its international prestige as an esteemed member of the socialist community has risen. And perhaps the most important improvements have occurred in people themselves, in their psychological and social principles and in the assertion of socialist self-awareness. The citizens of present-day Socialist Czechoslovakia have grown up in the struggle for socialism. "We can say without exaggeration that the majority of our people have linked their lives to socialism by their entire being," Comrade G. Husak noted at the 16th CPSU Congress.

Nevertheless, the path which our people traveled on the way to the victorious February could not be called easy. Yes, the building of socialism is no smooth, asphalted highway. Socialism is created by people. And life places many problems in their way.

Whenever, responding to the demands of the time, we were consistently guided by the principles on which our people's February victory was based, success helped us along. On the other hand, when we deviated from those principles, difficulties began. It was no coincidence that the counterrevolution began in the second half of the sixties from a disregard of the February revolution's clear and concise principles or that a mortal danger loomed over socialism in Czechoslovakia. We were only saved from that danger by the consistent position of the CPCZ's Marxist-Leninist nucleus and the internationalist help of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Reaction failed to cancel out victorious February's results. The Czechoslovak people swiftly eliminated the consequences of the rightwing opportunist and counterrevolutionary forces' activity and achieved such results in the seventies that we could term these years the most successful in the entire socialist building period.

The lessons of the February revolution teach us how important it is to react in time to the changes occuring in life, not to dwell on past achievements, to analyze the situation critically and to resolve problems by relying on the masses and in accordance with realistic possibilities. Proceeding from the general laws of social development and the experience of real socialism and taking account of the CSSR's specific features, the 16th CPCZ Congress formulated a strategy for the development of Czechoslovak society for the eighties and indicated the way ahead in the complex atmosphere of the present day and subsequent years.

The complexity consists primarily in the fact that since the seventies, which we may call plentiful years (although this plenty was based on extensive methods of running the economy) a new time has ensued -- a time of very strict economizing and thrift and an urgent intensification of all economic activity. It is a time when it is necessary to ensure a further efficient growth of the economy in the 7th 5-Year Plan and to further consolidate and develop what has been achieved in the living standards sphere.

On the other hand, the complexity of present conditions is linked with the Reagan administration's aggressive militarist course and its rabid anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, which have worsened the international situation. The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries are countering this dangerous course with a consistent, peace-loving policy and are struggling tirelessly to continue the process of detente in Europe and to improve the climate throughout our world.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS RESULTS OF FRANCO-FRG SUMMIT

PM011651 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent's dispatch: "Results of the Meeting"]

[Text] Paris -- A meeting between the French and FRG leaders has ended in Paris. It follows from statements by the two countries' leaders at the final press conference that both sides attach great significance to the meeting. This is indicated by press commentaries and is also evidenced by the fact that a joint statement was adopted, which had originally been provided for.

The document lays special emphasis on problems associated with "increasing West Europe's weight in the world." The statement points, in particular, to the need to "resolve in the spirit of solidarity" the difficulties which the EEC is experiencing.

While emphasizing the priority of "Atlanticism" in strengthening "ties of solidarity with the United States," at the same time the Franco-West German statement expresses "extreme concern at the inordinately high level of bank rates in the United States, which seriously affects the economic position of European countries." Not limiting themselves to stating the problem, the French president and the FRG chancellor declared that they are prepared to take decisive measures to counter this situation and intend to consult with their EEC partners in this regard.

In the joint statement the participants in the Paris meeting advocated continuing the East-West dialogue. They expressed confidence that East-West relations can develop favorably on the basis of a soundly established equilibrium of forces. Both states also advocated continuing contacts within the framework of the CSCE.

At the same time the final document makes an assessment of the situation in Poland which can clearly elicit approval on the other side of the ocean. In point of fact the participants in the talks have made an attempt to interfere in Poland's affairs by demanding the lifting of martial law in that country, although it is obvious that this question is exclusively an internal matter for the Poles. The French and FRG leaders present the matter as though the events in Poland and Afghanistan have led to the deterioration in the international situation. They are thereby substituted for the true causes of the present aggravation of international tension, for which the United States and the NATO bloc are responsible.

Commenting on the results of the meeting, the local press points out that the FRG and France have moved some way toward each other in defining a common stand. At the same time the newspapers do not believe that the former "privileged relationship" between the two countries will be restored in full.

PRAVDA ON NATO CHIEFS' 'WAR OF WORDS' NOTION

PM021121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 82 p 5

[M. Podklyuchnikov "Squib": "A Cosmetic Exercise"]

[Text] Everything is finally clear after the annual session of the West German private organization which exists under the name of the Society for Military Knowledge. It brought together NATO's top military experts, including U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger; FRG Defense Minister H. Apel; B. Rogers, commander in chief, NATO Allied Armed Forces Europe; NATO Secretary General J. Luns, and others. Together they explored a question which has long been tormenting them: Why has NATO's prestige fallen sharply in the eyes of the public in Western countries?

There can be no doubting that it has fallen.

Witness the wave of peace demonstrations opposing the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe which is sweeping through the West European capitals. At first they were reluctant to believe this obvious fact. Public opinion polls were commissioned, and it was confirmed that NATO's standing in West Europe left much to be desired. It has sunk to an all-time low. What was up?

Even before the session attempts were made to float the simple explanation that "the hand of Moscow" was behind the mass demonstrations against NATO's missile policy. But this crude piece of oversimplification did not work. No one believed it.

But then -- Yippee! -- at its Munich session The Society for Military Knowledge came up with a formula which made everything clear. NATO, it seems, had lost the "war of words." See how simple it is? You can have "cold war," "hot war" and "psychological warfare," so why not "terminological warfare" too? The explanation lies then not in what the NATO military has been doing but in the way it has been describing it. Why of course, they have slipped up by not using the right terms....

Indeed so. Washington, presumably, took the decision that a nuclear war should be limited to Europe. Why should it get burned in the flames? Soldier-fashion, without thinking it through, it started using the term "limited nuclear war." But, being no fools, people on the Old Continent realized to which territory it was to be limited and what this meant for them. And so they started holding protest demonstrations. However, could it have used such crass terms! Why did it have to say "limited"? It should have used much nicer and more tactful words like "remote" or "inaudible."

Then again, Washington started going on about nuclear facilities for the "theater of military action," meaning West Europe. It would have done better not to seize on this term either. It scared West Europeans. That theater is where they live. That wasn't the way it should have been. Dear me, no. It should have been renamed "theater of nuclear fireworks" or somesuch. Everyone would have rushed to get a look at such a theater. There would have been cries for more.

And the naming of the missiles. What a terminological disaster that was. The U.S. medium-range missiles are called, would you believe, "Euromissiles." Here we see the same martinet directness, as if to say: We will be fighting the war not just anywhere, but in Europe. How could it be so stupid! It should have been a little more cunning and a little more cautious. It should have described them as "localized" and there would have been no fuss. Even better, it could have described them as "domestic" or "harmless."

I expect you think that these are all figments of the present writer's imagination? Not a bit of it. As AFP reported, they were all set out before the session participants by British specialist (Geoffrey) Petty, and he struck a responsive note. If we have added anything here, it has only been in search of different verbal garb for the NATO leadership's militarist schemes.

Judging from the AFP report, the "terminological warfare" specialist sidestepped the question of what exactly the Soviet Union has been talking about, that its words are heeded by millions of people in West Europe. But then this is well-known even without the British expert's answer. It is peace, detente, disarmament and cooperation. It really does speak in a different terminology, so that it is immediately clear that what matters is not words but policy. No policy aimed at a dangerous nuclear confrontation can expect to find favor with the people. But a policy aimed at consolidating peace and good-neighborliness wins the support of all right-thinking people.

The participants in the session of the West German Society for Military Knowledge were anxious to somehow present nuclear missiles as something quite inoffensive. But it has long been known that tricks of this kind cannot alter the essential reality.

U.S. MISSILE OFFER WILL NOT HELP UK ECONOMY

PM011457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 82 p 5

[Vladimir Shelkov 'Commentator's Column': "Ensnaring Its Partner"]

[Text] It has been reported in the British press that Washington has made a proposal concerning the terms under which London can buy Trident nuclear missiles from the United States. The proposal boils down to this: British companies will be given the right to produce some components for the new missiles and even to supply a proportion of these goods to the United States.

Back in January 1980 Britain's Conservative government declared its intention of replacing the British nuclear submarine fleet's Poseidon missiles with Trident missiles. Until recently, however, the missiles in question were Trident I's. The most conservative estimates put the projected cost of these weapons "good-will gesture," Washington has agreed to give London the right to make some parts for the more powerful Trident II.

The plans to buy Tridents have sparked off a protest among the Parliamentary opposition and a broad cross section of the British people. With its new proposals the U.S. side hopes to kill two birds with one stone. First, to get more money out of its loyal NATO partner. And second, to try to drown the voices of protest in Britain. It is impressing on London that accepting the U.S. proposal will enable it to "save" when buying the missiles and, furthermore, that by filling orders for U.S. military-industrial monopolies it will create a number of "new jobs" in its own industry.

But in British democratic circles the U.S. proposal is regarded as just a trap. Unemployment in Britain has indeed reached an all-time high of 3 million, but only major economic measures needing large material outlays can thin the ranks of this army of "superfluous" people. Yet the requisite resources can only come from cutting Britain's colossal defense budget, which currently stands at almost 12.5 billion pounds.

Further purchases of expensive arms rule out this possibility. Another argument advanced does not stand up to criticism. It was proved long ago by, among others, U.S. and British economists, that resources invested in civilian industries provide many more jobs than those invested in military industries.

This latest U.S. proposal looks like another bad turn for the British economy.

BELGIAN-SOVIET TIES, ANTI-NATO MOOD VIEWED

PM261641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 4

[V. Drobkov article: "Everyday Life in the Belgian Capital"]

[Excerpts] Vladimir Drobkov, PRAVDA's correspondent in Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg has taken up his post. Today, we publish his dispatch from Brussels.

Against a background of an increasingly serious economic crisis, the fruitful nature of the development by Belgium, over half of whose industrial output is for export, of strong and mutually advantageous ties with the socialist states is particularly evident. Belgium and Luxembourg supply the Soviet Union with products from their steel industries. In the town of Flemalle near Liege, a large new shop which has been opened at a combine belonging to Tubes de la Meuse firm will be able to run at full capacity for the next few years thanks to Soviet orders for pipelines.

In the bright, spacious premises of the shop, I spoke to a group of workers who expressed their satisfaction over the development of cooperation with the USSR.

"The shop that has been opened today means the creation of new jobs which are so essential to Flemalle," Pierre Gillette, a worker, said. And engineer Albert (Biyya) noted: "The shop, the construction of which was made possible thanks only to the long-term contract for the delivery of pipes to your country, is fitted out with the most advanced equipment."

Many Belgians also work in enterprises that have already been doing good business here for many years dealing in Soviet cars and equipment. One of these, ("Skaldia-Volga"), a firm which sells and services Soviet cars, recently had a large stand at the traditional Brussels motor show. Merely during the 12 days of the show, ("Skaldia-Volga") sold over 1,000 cars here. Our Lada cars are now the most popular cars of their class in Belgium. And altogether, there are already about 5,000 Soviet cars on Belgian roads. Incidentally, the sheet metal out of which the bodies of these cars are made, is produced here. Recently, the firm [name illegible] which supplies the Soviet Union with rolled steel, crossed an important threshold -- it sent its two millionth ton of steel to our country.

The steady expansion of Belgian-Soviet economic ties, and Belgium is among the top 10 of the USSR's capitalist trading partners, is also a good foundation for good-neighborly cooperation between our countries in other fields.

However, attempts have unfortunately recently been made to hamper the favourable development of cooperation between our countries although Belgium, situated in a strategic position in Europe, could play an appreciable role in this cooperation and contribute to the strengthening of security and peace on the continent. The broadest sections of the Belgian community are currently in favour of precisely this. They reject the diktat of Washington, which is trying, under the pretext of the events in Poland, to throw a wrench in the works of the development of cooperation between West and East and to drag Brussels into a policy of confrontation. They are also concerned about the Belgian Government's introduction, under pressure from the United States, of certain discriminatory measures against the USSR and the Polish People's Republic in connection with the situation in Poland.

In Belgium, as in Europe as a whole, the movement against NATO's intention to deploy new medium-range American missiles here has gathered momentum. Under the influence of this movement, the Belgian Government, is spite of constant pressure from Washington, is refusing to assume commitments in this field. Here the problem of the deployment of missiles depends on the results of the talks between the USSR and the United States in Geneva. And although there are certain politicians within the leadership of rightwing bourgeois parties, including government parties, who are prepared to make concessions to their partner across the ocean, they have to take into account the fact that, as public opinion polls show, 65 percent of the Belgians are opposed to the deployment of cruise missiles.

An increasingly large number of people in Belgium are convinced of the need for vigorous action against the nuclear threat, Albert (Desmal), a well-known social activist and member of the Secretariat of the International Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe whose headquarters are in Brussels, told our correspondent. We talked about the fact that in these complex times the struggle to preserve the gains of detente in Europe assumes particular significance. In this connection, my interlocutor pointed to the initiatives put forward during the recent meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and representatives of the Socialist International Consultative Council on Disarmament. "The proposals made at this meeting are of enormous importance," A. (Desmal) said. "They represent a clear choice in favor of disarmament and against whipping up tension. In my opinion, they are a new starting point on the long road toward peace."

COMMENTARY ON PAPANDREOU'S CYPRUS VISIT

NC011943 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The first official visit by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to Cyprus has ended. During this visit, both sides had an all-inclusive discussion on the Cyprus problem and expressed their concern over the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks.

Our commentator writes: In his address to the Cyprus House of Representatives, the Greek prime minister said it is essential that the Cyprus problem should move from its dead-end point. As he stated earlier during his February meeting with Kiprianou in Athens, Andreas Papandreou in Nicosia once again expressed the conviction that this aim could be served by an international conference on Cyprus under UN auspices.

We remind our listeners that such a proposal was made by the Soviet Government as far back as the summer of 1974. As at that time, the Soviet Union today also considers it imperative that an examination of the Cyprus issue be undertaken by a representative forum of nations which will express the representative [passage indistinct] Greece, Turkey and all the member states of the Security Council.

Bearing in mind the responsibility for the preservation of international peace and security which has been entrusted to the permanent member states of the Security Council by the UN Charter, these states could, jointly or in parallel, give the necessary effective guarantees for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the republic [of Cyprus] and guarantees for the implementation of the resolutions of the international conference on Cyprus.

By undertaking the initiative for convening such a conference the Soviet Union starts from the need to eradicate the Cypriot center of international tension and to provide the opportunity for the Cypriots themselves, with absolutely no foreign intervention, to solive their domestic problems. The Soviet Union has no other aims. Our country is seeking nothing for itself, no privileges, in Cyprus; it is sincerely interested in a peaceful, just and secure [sigouri] settlement in this country.

The clear position of the Soviet Union on the Cyprus issue is supported by world public opinion and it was recognized with gratitude by the Cypriots. Both former and current leaders of the Republic of Cyrpus have spoken on this as have the leaders of the main political parties of the country, church and social personalities, and representatives of various sectors of the country's population.

Shortly before his death, Archbishop Makarios, who fought for the existence of the self-supporting Cypriot state, stated: The fact that Cyprus continues to exist as a republic, an equal member of the international community, is mainly due to the support of the Soviet Union and the other faithful friends of the people of Cyprus.

What is the policy of the NATO countries toward Cyprus: the basis of this policy is to convert the island into a military and strategic NATO fortress at the junction of the three continents. The U.S. newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR recently wrote openly that the NATO countries view the Cyprus issue in relation to the strengthening of the southeast wing of the coalition, through the strengthening of its structure in the Mediterranean, because it is situated close to the frontiers of the Soviet Union and Iran. This is a very clear admission.

Having this aim in mind, the neocolonialists, under the guise of benefactors, set into motion their beloved tactics of divide and rule.

They turned the Cypriots one against the other, the Greeks and the Turks, creating for themselves a favorable excuse for an active intervention in the domestic affairs of Cyprus.

The Cyprus issue demands responsible and positive actions on the part of all the peace-loving states. The Soviet Union is willing to do this, our commentator concludes.

FLORAKIS CITED ON NATO MEMBERSHIP FOR GREECE

LD261900 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Athens, 26 Feb, TASS -- "Being a NATO member, Greece cannot pursue a truly independent foreign policy or ensure its territorial integrity. It is only outside military blocs and only through a comprehensive peaceful policy that Greece will win international support and find sincere friends", said General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece Harilaos Florakis in a television address.

The desire to remove nuclear weapons from the country's territory, to work for a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and to pursue an independent foreign policy are positive elements in the programme of the government of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK). This policy meets the Greek people's interests, he stressed.

The general secretary went on to say that Greece could win the sympathy of progressive forces only if it gave up support for the adventurist plans of U.S. imperialism and NATO. He noted in this context that the government's attempts to delay indefinitely the solution of such key problems as Greece's withdrawal from NATO and removal of foreign military bases in hope for some "special settlement" led to serious miscalculations. It is unjustified, for example, to make the security of the country's eastern borders dependable on guarantees from NATO or the U.S., the Greek Communist leader said. "There must be no illusions. The United States is re-arming Turkey so that it might play the role of a police state in the region", Karilaos Florakis stressed.

He also pointed to difficulties faced by the government in its internal policy. The main problem is the deep economic crisis inherited from the previously ruling conservative party "New Democracy", the excessively swollen government bureaucracy and the domination of right-wing forces in it. The government must persistently put into practice its own promises for democratic reform in the country. These moves will be fully supported by the Communist Party of Greece, Harilaos Florakis said.

DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS WITH TURKEY NOTED

LD251920 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Today, a year after the 26th CPSU Congress, it can be said with confidence that the development of Soviet-Turkish relations along a path of growing good-neighborly ties maintains its importance. The Soviet Union has often stated that its relations with Turkey are not based on considerations of a temporary nature. They are consistent with the unchanging line of action of Soviet foreign policy. Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen for his part said recently that Turkey attaches great importance to the development of stable and mutually beneficial relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

As you are aware, Washington recently asked its NATO allies to restrict their economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. These demands, however, did not find support in Ankara. It was quite rightly pointed out in the Turkish capital that it would be Turkey and not the Soviet Union that stood to lose by the implementation of the American demands.

Washington wants to impose its antidetente policy on its NATO allies, including Turkey. America, which wants to convert Turkey into an advance outpost of NATO and make the country of Ataturk play the role of an American gendarme in the Middle East, applauds the repressive measures against the national democratic movements in Turkey. The trial in Istanbul of members of the Confederation of Turkish Revolutionary Trade Unions, who face the risk of being sentenced to death for their activities in defense of the working people's rights within the framework of the Constitution, is being followed with concern and [words indistinct] throughout the world. Proceedings against others on trial in other towns in Turkey for their views and their membership of various democratic organizations are deplored throughout the world and also in the Soviet Union.

It is self-evident that the current developments in Turkey suit nobody except the American imperialists who are interested in blocking detente in the world and increasing the danger of war. These circles want to raise new and varied obstacles in the path of the development of international cooperation in general and also of Soviet-Turkish cooperation.

REPRESSION OF TURKISH PEACE SUPPORTERS CITED

'Prominent Progressives'

LD271412 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] New York, 27 Feb, TASS -- According to a report of a London correspondent of the ABC Television Company, Turkey's military authorities have issued orders for the arrest of 44 prominent progressives of that country -- leaders and activists of the Turkish Peace Society. Seventeen of them have already been arrested.

Among the arrested persons are prominent lawyers, journalists, scholars, deputies of the Turkish Parliament from the disbanded Republican People's Party, engineers, a writer, an artist and a former ambassador. Cliche charges of "waging communist propaganda and an attempt at undermining the existing state system" have been made against them. The security services are continuing their campaign of repressions against the Turkish peace champions.

The ABC stresses that this is the biggest repressive action against Turkish intellectuals since the capture of power in the country by the military in September 1980. The arrests, the ABC points out, have literally "shocked" and "angered" the West Europeans.

Paris, 27 Feb, TASS -- But what public order is to zealously defended by the Turkish military regime? L'HUMANITE asks. Turkey has three million jobless people, that is 15 percent of able-bodied population. Poverty reigns supreme in the country, which makes hundreds of thousands of Turkish workers and peasants leave their homeland. This is an order under which the big bourgeoisie thrives. It capitalizes on exploitation, speculation and corruption.

To save that order a bunch of generals aided and abetted by Washington took power into their hands. The United States had the greatest stake in such a turn of events, as it has on Turkey's territory 61 military bases, numerous radio interception and espionage centers, which operate against the Soviet Union. In supporting the military regime the United States has recently doubled its financial aid to the Turkish Army.

The order, which is protected by the Turkish military regime, is that of a privileged caste of the local rich, an order suiting the book of the multinational monopolies, in a word, an American order reigns supreme in Turkey today, L'HUMANITE says.

Berlin, 27 Feb, TASS -- The Women's International Democratic Federation [WIDF] has received a message from Turkish women appealing for aid to the Turkish working people, who are subjected to cruel persecution, arrests and tortures.

The message says among other things that 170,000 persons had been arrested in Turkey by the turn of the year. Many of them, including women are threatened with death penalty. The Democratic Women's Movement, trade unions and other public organizations are persecuted in the country. Arrested women are tortured. Children are taken hostage in order to force mothers to make confessions. Whole families are put in prison in order to find out under the threat of torture the whereabouts of the members of their families, who are wanted by the police.

WIDF demanded an immediate end to trials and release of all political prisoners and also urged all women of the world to strengthen their solidarity with the Turkish patriots.

Peace Group Detained

LD271015 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] AFP reports that a group consisting of the founders and leaders of the Turkish Peace Association have been detained in Istanbul. President of the Turkish Peace Association and former diplomat Mahmut Dikerdem, member of the executive board of the Peace Association Prof [name indistinct] and President of the Istanbul Bar Association Orhan Apaydin, who directed the defense of 52 Confederation of Revolutionary Workers Unions leaders and representatives, are among the detained.

Members of the Turkish Peace Association actively [word indistinct] to prevent war, to [words indistinct] arms race and to strengthen friendship and [words indistinct] among peoples and countries.

KHABAROV ON TRIAL OF SPAIN'S 23 FEB PUTSCHISTS

LD270434 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Listen now to a commentary by our observer, Yaroslav Khabarov, on the trial of the participants in the military putsch of 23 February last year.

The failure of the 23 February military putsch, the author writes, did not bring Spain either much needed calm or political stability. On that day the barometer's needle moved to the right. But today the reading also gives cause for alarm. Throughout the past year tension has been increased by the right [words indistinct]. The forces yearning for the Francoist past who prompted the military to mutiny against the democratic government have not laid down their arms and continue to spin a web of conspiracies. The problem also consists in the fact that the government took the line of pacification of the right and made a series of concession to the forces of the right. A West European correspondent put it aptly when he said the carrot offered by the government to the military and the right has become mugh bigger, while the stick held over them has become considerably smaller.

However, the line of appeasement and concessions has not reduced political tension. On the contrary, it has made the ultrarightists more blatant in their demands. The ultras made a solemn occasion of the commemoration of the death of Franco, using it to demonstrate their strength to the government. On Constitution Day they carried out an action no less demonstrative by their well publicized "manifesto of the 100" signed by officers and NCO's by which the ultras expressed their solidarity with the putschists of 23 February. Also symptomatic is the rebirth of the rightwing circles within the armed forces as a new Spanish military alliance analogous to the organization created in the thirties in support of General Franco and against the democratic government of the time.

It is known, Yaroslav Khabarov continues, 33 conspirators have appeared before the military court. To make matters worse, the rightwing press is openly saying that too harsh a sentence for the participants in the events of 23 February could provoke an uprising in the barracks. The defenders of the democratic government would have good reason to criticize a lenient sentence as a humiliation for Spanish democracy. In this situation the appeal by the democratic parties and organizations for an atmosphere of calm and impartiality during the trial, including objective treatment of the trial by the mass media, is perfectly natural and logical.

It is also understandable that in such a situation the responsibility of the judges is very great. It is not only a question of clarifying relations among the military men themselves but also of resolving the conflict between a fistful of rebels with ultra-rightwing views and the whole of Spanish society over the development of the country.

Spaniards were present via their television screens at the attack by the putschists against the Parliament, during which the deputies were subjected to outrages and humiliation. They also lived through a horrible night during which they felt faced with the danger of the resurgence of fascism. For this reason a severe and just sentence from the military court will dissipate much of the mistrust Spaniards are experiencing. In this way it will demonstrate that the role of the Spanish armed forces, as it should be, consists of defending the democratic constitutional government and not in undermining it as a fistful of rebels tried to do.

PLANNING AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA ON GAS SUPPLIES

LD261508 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb, TASS -- The Soviet Union and Austria are soon planning to sign a long-term agreement on Soviet natural gas supplies to Austria. The terms of the future agreement have been discussed at talks between the Soviet foreign trade association Soyuzgazexport and the Austrian oil board in Moscow, a TASS correspondent was told by Yuriy Baranovskiy, general director of Soyuzgazexport.

The two sides have agreed to hold another round of talks in the near future to specify the volume of Soviet gas supplies to Austria beginning from 1984.

In exchange for Soviet gas, Austrian firms, including the Voest Alpine concern, are expected to export to the USSR equipment for a gas pipeline to connect West Siberian deposits with the Soviet Union's western border.

Soyuzgazexport has earlier concluded long-term agreements on natural gas supplies with the West European company Ruhrgas and the French Gas de France as part of the large-scale project "gas-pipes." The Soviet association is now negotiating with other West European companies.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION IN YEMENI ARAB REPUBLIC

LD021114 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] San'a', 2 Mar, TASS -- A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of the Constituent People's Assembly of the Yemeni Arab Republic. It is headed by Aleksey Smirnov, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and chairman of the Centrosoyuz Board.

FOUNDING OF SOVIET-YAR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MARKED

LD012318 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] A founding meeting of the Soviet-YAR Friendship Society has been held at Friendship House in Moscow. Representatives of the Soviet public, including workers, artists and students, attended. Members of YAR Embassy staff in Moscow, led by Ambassador Salah Ali al-Ashwal, took part. Aleksey Smirnov, chairman of the new society and chairman of the Soviet (?Centrosoyuz Board), made a long speech in which he dwelt on the development of the friendly relations between the YAR and the USSR.

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Arabic translation] We consider the founding of the friendship society an important stage in the history of the development of Soviet-Yemeni relations. Smirnov pointed out that these relations are traditional and that the USSR continues to support the Yemeni revolution. He went on to say that the USSR understands very well the difficulties facing the Yemeni people in their struggle for economic and political independence and strives to provide it with substantial aid to overcome them. With Soviet aid, vocational schools are being built, special courses for the training of nurses are in operation, preventive medical care is being carried out and the population is being vaccinated against smallpox. The USSR assists the YAR in the organization of cooperatives, a guarantee of independent economic development. Smirnov said that the new society is aimed at the comprehensive development of Soviet-Yemeni friendship, mutual trust, understanding and cooperation, and the consolidation of peace, friendship and peoples' solidarity. [end recording]

YAR Ambassador al-Ashwal then spoke. He said:

[Begin recording] The USSR has always backed the Yemeni people and made a noticeable, direct and influential contribution to the Yemeni revolution when it broke out in 1962. All Yemenis remember this. The USSR continues its contribution to Yemeni cooperation and its assistance in helping us overcome the great backwardness the Yemeni people inherited from the feudal rulers. [Words indistinct] and with every passing year Soviet-Yemeni friendship is being consolidated. We can say that there is (?full agreement) on Arab and international problems [words indistinct]. We have no doubt that the Soviet-YAR Friendship Society will play an important, effective and comprehensive role in the cause of consolidating cooperation between the two friendly countries. [end recording]

The founding meeting then elected an administration for the society and approved its statute.

TRUD HITS REAGAN'S 'NEW CARIBBEAN POLICY'

PM011553 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Feb 82 p 3

[Political observer V. Sisnev article under the rubric "Topic of the Day": "Strait Jacket' doctrine"]

[Text] The failure of the anti-Polish television propaganda show, which is still fresh in the memory, and the refusal of many West European countries to allow its transmission have taught the head of the U.S. administration nothing. He has planned for 28 March another measure on the propaganda plane -- "free elections" in El Salvador -- and has invited Western states to send representatives to witness the triumph of democracy in the Central American country. And again the President's self-esteem has taken a hard knock: The FRG, Canada, Denmark, Australia, Belgium, Norway and a number of other countries friendly to the United States have refused to participate in the shameful farce. The reasoning is simple: The prevailing situation in El Salvador will make it impossible to hold representative and trustworthy elections.

The American magazine NEWSWEEK published in its latest issue an interview with French External Relations Minister C. Cheysson. It dots all the "i's," as the saying goes. The minister emphasized that "a certain irritation and even disagreements over U.S. policy in the Caribbean are in evidence," recalled the "frightening number of victims of the Salvadoran junta," and said that the United States "has itself gradually permitted this situation to occur by looking after such regimes." Cheysson also warned that his government will not support the boycotts or military blockades begun by Washington against one Central American country or another. That is, a vote of no confidence has been passed not just on the blasphemous venture in El Salvador, awash with the people's blood, but on the whole so-called "new Caribbean policy" elaborated in Washington to "counteract Soviet and Cuban influence" in that region. West Europeans -- and not only West Europeans -- believe that the mass terror being perpetrated by juntas with U.S. support cannot be justified by any references to the "communist danger" to Latin America.

The "new policy" is a constituent part of the "Reagan doctrine." Almost every American president leaves behind him some foreign policy doctrine which usually bear his name. Apart from this common feature, these doctrines also have another one -- they are all sharply aggressive and they all assert "America's right" to a military presence in parts of the world very distant from the United States. Such is the "Truman Doctrine," which substantiated the need for a U.S. presence in West Europe, and such is the "Carter doctrine," which proclaimed the vast region adjacent to the oil-bearing parts of the Near East a zone of American interests. Such, too, is the "Reagan doctrine," which takes Latin America "under its wing."

Doctrinairism on the subject of "America for the Americans" has repeatedly turned out to mean direct Washington military interference in its neighbors' affairs. And where this sort of interference has been impossible, other levers have been used -- bribery, political killings, military putsch. The Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Chile, El Salvador -- it is impossible to list all the Latin American countries obliged to the United States for the death of their best sons and the preservation of semifeudal systems. These countries, which have been subjected to colonial plundering on no less a scale than African countries, are backward in terms not just of their social but also their economic development.

The "Reagan doctrine," including the "new Caribbean policy," is presented by American propaganda as though it were aimed at liquidating or at least reducing this backwardness and leading the long-suffering continent along the path of progress and democracy. It is implied that such prospects will divert Latin Americans from the temptation of socialist development to which a number of countries in the Western Hemisphere have "yielded." But if some naive people hoped that the 40th U.S. President intended to compensate even partially for what had been plundered in Latin American under his predecessors, these illusions have had time to be dispelled.

And how could Latin Americans preserve them if they are not even entertained by Washington's closest allies? For they know still better that in reality American aid means weapons and money for the Salvadoran junta, the Guatemalan dictator Lucas Garcia and the fascist Pinochet clique. It means instructors and bases to train fugitive Somoza henchmen preparing to invade Nicaragua.

But what about the political aphorism coined by Reagan in his speech on the first anniversary of his term at the White House: "America will not deal with repressive regimes according to the 'business as usual' principle"? There is no contradiction here, as it happens. Reagan meant exclusively...the Polish Government, and not the Salvadoran regime at all, which has annihilated 30,000 peaceful citizens in 2 years, or Lucas Garcia, who has set up 18 "special" jails and concentration camps through which 100,000 Chileans have already passed. Moreover, President Reagan has certified in writing that the terrorist power entrenched in the El Salvador capital, supposedly, guarantees all the people's basic civil rights.

This is written in black and white in the President's message to Congress, which is something like a guarantee letter. The point is that congressmen, to ease their own conscience, demanded that Reagan vouch for the seemly conduct of the Salvadoran junta, for which he had requested new multi-million-dollar appropriations. The president did so unhesitatingly, and the Congress, contrary to the obvious facts, deemed his guarantee adequate. Some of its members did urge their colleagues to take a sober look at things and to understand that America is being dragged into a "second Vietnam" and that 1/10 of the officers in the junta's army are now Americans. This opinion is held, in particular, by Senators Pressler and Tsongas.

Theodore Roosevelt, who became master of the White House at the beginning of this century, was not only the first American president to travel by automobile and to risk boarding an aircraft but also the first to formulate a doctrine for Latin America. It received the name of the "Big Stick Doctrine," for Roosevelt believed in America's "divine right" to lord it over neighboring countries and to chastise recalcitrants. The progressive Latin American press has written that the "Reagan doctrine" will go down in history as the "doctrine of the straitjacket" which Yankee imperialism wants to put on the liberation movements south of Washington. The reluctance of leading Western countries to compromise themselves by participating in the staging of the "free elections" in El Salvador has revealed in still greater relief that the "Reagan doctrine" is a logical development of the "T. Roosevelt doctrine." It is being asserted with the same old "big stick."

CASEY'S 'ABSURD ACCUSATIONS' ON EL SALVADOR

LD011556 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow 1 Mar, TASS -- Commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The U.S. administration continues aggravating the situation in Central Ameica and the Caribbean by making ever new absurd accusations against Nicaragua, the patriotic forces of El Salvador and other countries. Thus, William Casey, director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, said in an interview with the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT that the operations of the Salvadoran patriotic forces against the military junta are directed from Nicaragua with the help of Cuba, Vietnam, the Palestine Liberation Organization and others.

All the world knows that the patriotic forces of El Salvador led by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, rose up in arms against the tyrannical rule of the military junta which is extensively supported by the American administration. It is the Washington leaders who are unceremoniously interfering in Salvadoran internal affairs, up to sending there military instructors and advisers who already take part together with the junta's troops in operations against the patriotic forces.

Washington also continues putting pressure on Nicaragua whose government set forth a clear-cut program for a settlement of its relations both with the neighboring states of Honduras and Costa Rica and the United States. It expressed readiness to sign non-aggression treaties on the basis of the principle of non-interference and mutual respect with its neighbors and to maintain sincere friendly relations with the United States.

The president of Mexico, Jose Lopez Portillo came up last month with major initiatives for establishing a climate of detente, peace, democracy and stability in Central America and the Caribbean. He said that the bloodshed in El Salvador should be stopped through negotiations and urged the United States to abandon its tactics of threats or use of force against Nicaragua and to begin a peaceful dialogue with Cuba. The initiatives of the Mexican president met with a broad response in the region.

In his message to the president of Mexico Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, expressed Cuba's readiness to cooperate in achieving these lofty aims. If the Government of the USA, the source of all problems for the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, gives guarantees not to attack its neighbors, to stop threatening them, withdraws its support of the regimes of genocide with arms and money and discontinues its subversive actions, Cuba will be ready to cooperate in order to create an atmosphere of peace and mutual respect in the region, the message says.

But Washington turns a deaf ear to the peace initiatives of Nicaragua, the patriotic forces of El Salvador, Mexico and Cuba and continues to rely on force and a military solution to problems and supports reactionary regimes.

To justify such a policy Washington's representatives invent all kind of stories against the countries and governments that do not suit their interests, as is done by the CIA chief Casey.

COMPARISON OF CPSU USSR ANNIVERSARY RESOLUTION

A comparison of the item entitled "'Text' of CPSU Resolution on USSR Anniversary," which appeared on page R 7 of the 22 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the article "CPSU Central Committee Resolution on the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," published on pages 1 and 2 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 February reveals that the two items are identical except for the following variations: The passages that were printed with spaced letters and underlining by TASS, were published in boldface type in the PRAVDA version.

Paragraph one, from "Moscow, 20 Feb (TASS) ..." to "...of the USSR.", is ommitted in the PRAVDA version.

On page R 9, the seventh line of the fourth paragraph, the PRAVDA version reads "...the heights of social progress. In a ...." [changing "socialist" to "social"]

On the same page, from the end of the second line of the eighth paragraph, the PRAVDA version reads "...republics has been solved in the main. Judicial and actual...." [replacing "fundamentally solved."]

On page R 10, the first line in the forth paragraph of the PRAVDA version reads "...SOCIALIST SOCIETY THE UNIFIED NATIONAL ECONOMIC COMPLEX...." [clarifying "unified."]

On page R 12, the fourth line of the fourth paragraph of the PRAVDA version reads "... gifts, for the flourishing of culture of...." [replacing "flowing" with "flourishing."]

On the same page, the second line of the sixth paragraph of the PRAVDA version reads "...did not posses a written language before The October." [replacing "literacy."]

On the same page, the last line of the eighth paragraph in the PRAVDA version reads "...and the future of our motherland." [deleting repeated words.]

On page R 15, the first paragraph of the PRAVDA version is published in boldface type.

On page R 16, from the first line of the fourth paragraph the PRAVDA version reads "...INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, CAUSED BY THE POLICY OF IMPERIALISM, PRIMARILY AMERICAN IMPERIALISM, AN ACTIVE IMPLEMENTATION...." [rewording.]

On the same page, the third line of the last paragraph in the PRAVDA version reads "...BY OUR MOTHERLAND, WHICH IS MARCHING IN...." [replacing "and that" with "which."]

On page R 17, the first line of the seventh paragraph of the PRAVDA version reads "...of the union republic communist parties, the party kraykoms,...." [rewording.]

SHEVARDNADZE, MARCHUK AT TBILISI BANNER AWARD

LD011626 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Last year Georgian industrial workers produced goods worth R135 million above plan. The high achievements in the 1981 all-union socialist competition were marked by the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee. It was presented today at a republic party-economic meeting in Tbilisi by Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the CP of Georgia Central Committee and other speakers, noted that in the labor collectives the competition for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the CPSU Central Committee plenum of November 1981 was highly developed.

ZIMYANIN ATTENDS JOURNALISTS UNION CONGRESS

LD021036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Problems of increasing the effectiveness and activity of the press in carrying out the party's social and economic policies and propaganda of the Soviet way of life are the central theme for delegates to the fifth congress of USSR journalists. The congress opened today in Moscow.

Chairman of the union's board Afanasyev is to give a report on the work of the USSR journalists' union and the tasks for Soviet journalism in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU congress. In the congress presidium are Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Tyazhelnikov, head of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; leaders of the mass information media and the journalists' unions of the USSR and union republics; and representatives of party, soviet, trade union and public organizations.

CONGRESS OF OBLAST KOMSOMOLS HELD IN TASHKENT

GF011512 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] The congress of oblast Komsomols has taken place in Tashkent. It must be noted that the Komsomol is the most widespread organization of Soviet youth. A total of 3 million young women are members of the Uzbek Komsomol. Currently, one out of every five members of the republic is a member of the Komsomol.

About 800 representatives of the youths in the Tashkent Oblast [words indistinct] have discussed the duties of their organizations in the course of the next 4 years. They have also elected representatives who will be attending the 22nd congress of the Uzbek Komsomol on 30 March.

Similar congresses are currently taking place in other oblasts of the Uzbek SSR.

GEORGIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ANNOUNCES CHANGES

WA241600 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 13 January on page 1 announced two new appointments by the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers: A.B. Apakidze was appointed to the position of deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products and at the same time was freed from his duties as deputy minister of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Light Industry; and T.A. Darsaliy was appointed deputy minister of the Georgian SSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products.

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 27 January on page 1 announced the appointment of B.G. Kazmin to the post of deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Committee for State Security.

GEORGIAN SSR PRESIDIUM ANNOUNCES MINISTRY CHANGES

WA241600 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 5 February on page 1 announced two decrees by the Presidium of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet.

In the first decree the Presidium of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet established on 28 January the post of deputy chairman of the Georgian Republic Interdepartmental Coordination Council for the Management of Agroindustrial Complexes. The new post has ministerial rank. Sh.M. Etsadashvili was freed from his duties as Georgian SSR minister of agriculture to assume the new post. In the second decree G.D. Mgeladze, first secretary of Abashskiy Rayon, was appointed as the new minister of agriculture.

ALL-UNION SOCIAL PLANNING SEMINAR HELD IN MINSK

WA221040 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 2 Feb 82 p 3

[Article entitled: "The Problems of Planning"]

[Text] A 2-day All-Union Scientific Seminar on Problems of the Combined Planning of Social Development, organized by USSR Gosplan and Belorussian Gosplan, opens in Minsk on 3 February.

Our correspondent asked V.F. Medvedev, deputy chairman of the organizing committee of the seminar, director of the Belorussian Scientific Research Institute for Scientific and Technical Information and Propaganda of Belorussian Gosplan, and doctor of economic sciences to talk about the importance and the tasks of the seminar.

In modern times it is difficult to overestimate the significance of the planning of social development. It is entirely directed at implementing the economic and social policy of the party. The main direction of this policy is to satisfy the growing material and spiritual needs of the workers, lessen the gap among the socio-economic living standards of various categories of rank-and-file workers, create conditions for the appearance and development of the varied capabilities of the members of society, gradually convert labor into the most essential necessity of life, and strengthen the socialist way of life.

The planning organs have the task of considerably improving the direction of social processes and developing at all levels composite sections of plans for social development along with state plans dealing with economic and social development. The existence of such sections will make it possible to regulate in a more coordinated and mutually linked manner the processes occurring in society. This will guarantee the purposeful control of the sum total of all social processes at the various levels.

Many problems will be discussed at the seminar, but the main one will be the question of the methodology of compiling composite sections of plans for social development. In particular, they will study the projects of a number of methods, forms and indicators developed and introduced by USSR Gosplan and other scientific and economic institutions. After a careful analysis, decisions on their use in planning practice will be adopted.

The experience gained makes it necessary to further develop the methodology of developing plans in such a manner in order to reflect in them not only the basic features of economic development but all the existing aspects of social progress and way of life of the Soviet people, taking into consideration the social peculiarities of the various groups of workers. However, not all social processes are subject to planning, although they should be directed. And therefore one of the problems being discussed at the seminar is the development of a methodology of forecasting, on the basis of which will be drawn up concrete forecasts which, in turn constitute the basis for regulating these processes.

BRIEFS

ORDER OF LENIN -- By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Sergey Pavlovish Trapeznikov, chief of the Science and Educational Institutions Department of the CPSU Central Committee, has been awarded the Order of Lenin. In this way his services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state, as well as his 70th birthday, have been marked. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 18 Feb 82 LD]

RED BANNER TO ARMENIA -- The CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Union Council of Ministers have awarded the Red Banner to the Armenian SSR for the successful completion of the Soviet Union's economic and social development plan for 1981. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 21 Feb 82 GF]

RED BANNER TO UZBEK SSR -- The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Trade Unions Central Committee have awarded the Order of the Red Banner to the Uzbek SSR for success in socialist emulation and fulfilling USSR economic and social development plans during 1981. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 20 Feb 82 GF]

RED BANNER TO TADZHIK SSR -- The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Trade Unions Central Committee have awarded the Order of the Red Banner to the Tadzhik SSR for success in the all-union socialist emulation and fulfilling economic and social development plans during 1981. [Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Feb 82 GF]

ACADEMICIAN WRITES ON NEED FOR HIGH PRODUCTIVITY

PM021149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Academician A. Aganbegyan, director of the Institute of Economic and Organization of Industrial Production of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the rubric "Intensification: Essence, Ways and Means", "Key Factor of Growth"]

[Text] Novosibirsk -- Our economy must be economical. The chief thing in resolving this task is the intensification of social production. The national economy is traveling this path increasingly, but its development is still based to a considerable extent also on enlisting additional production resources, and insufficient attention is devoted to their better utilization.

We know the Marxist tenet that any saving boils down untimately to a labor saving. And if we attempt to reduce to a single measure all types of resources in which human labor is embodied, it turns out that the increase in national income in the 10th 5-Year Plan was still achieved to a considerable degree thanks to extensive factors.

During the 5-year period, fixed production capital increased 43 percent, capital investments 18 percent, raw materials consumption 10 percent, and the number of people employed in physical production 5 percent. Such a structure of economic growth is quite unsuitable for several reasons.

First, a reduction in the pace of economic and social development is associated with it; in the 8th 5-Year Plan our national income increased 41 percent; in the 9th, 28 percent; and in the 10th, 21 percent. And there has been a drop not only in relative but also in absolute increases. It is absolutely essential to maintain the growth rate of the country's national economy at a level of not less than 3.5 to 4 percent, along with annual growth in the absolute increases in this basic economic indicator, in order to resolve the chief task -- that of further raising the Soviet people's living standards.

Second, the reduction in the efficiency of the utilization of fixed capital and capital investments, which is associated with the use of extensive factors, the decelleration of labor productivity growth and the overconsumption of fuel, raw materials and supplies entail disproportions in the national economy -- the shortage of capital investments, fuel and supplies grows, a manpower shortage is felt in individual sectors, and the gap between effective demand and its material satisfaction increases.

You sometimes hear it said that the growth of disproportions is connected with the fact that plans are overstrained and targets too high. Let us lower them, they say, and remove the disproportions, and then we will develop more quickly. But with primarily extensive development a further slowing of the economic growth rate will lead just to a deepening of the disproporations, for them it will be necessary to reduce still further the size of capital investments, fuel supplies and the allocations of new machinery to sectors. Only intensification can be the basis of proportional, balanced development.

There is one more very important reason. In connection with the demographic consequences of the war, the increase in the size of the able-bodied population will decline in the next 5-10 years, and the majority of sectors will have to secure the entire increase in production exclusively from increased labor productivity.

In connection with the fall in the increase in capital investments (a planned 10 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan) special significance attaches to making better use of production capital and improving the efficiency of capital investments by reducing construction times, lowering the estimated cost of construction and improving its quality.

Finally, owing to the deterioration in mining and geological conditions and the shifting of the country's chief fuel and raw materials bases to the eastern and northern regions, there has been an increase in the cost of producing fuel, mineral raw materials and commercial timber. Under these conditions the task of utilizing them economically, increasing the intensity of processing and obtaining more end product from the same quantity of raw materials is being brought to the fore.

As we see, we must rely on intensive growth factors in all areas. The 11th 5-Year Plan has been drawn up with the emphasis on improving the efficiency of the national economy and intensifying it. The increase in production resources, because of the aforesaid circumstances, will be less in the 11th 5-Year Plan than the 9th and 10th. (The generalized indicator of the increase in resources, according to my calculations, stood at 21 percent in the 9th 5-Year Plan and 13 percent in the 10th and will stand at 9 percent in the 11th). This reduction must be covered by the further intensification of social production. The share of intensive factors in the increase in national income will rise from one-fourth in the 9th 5-Year Plan and one-third in the 10th to a planned one-half in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

If we try to single out the key task among the tasks ensuring an increase in production efficiency, it is undoubtedly the growth of labor productivity.

Slow labor productivity growth increases the already existing manpower shortage -- which leads to extra outlay (without a corresponding return in production of output) from the wages fund and affects labor discipline, cadre turnover and the attitude to work.

The 11th 5-Year Plan provides for a considerable acceleration of labor productivity growth compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan in all sectors of production: from 17 to 23 percent in industry, from 15 to 23 percent in agriculture (social sector), from 11 to 15 percent in construction, and from 0.5 to 10.5 percent in railroad transport. The increase in social labor productivity is to yield no less than 90 percent of the increase in national income. We have considerable potential for an additional increase in labor productivity. In order to utilize it, it is necessary to commission more actively reserves for reducing labor-intensiveness.

How are we to begin here? Let us try to analyze where workers are concentrated. It is easy to see that a sizable proportion of them are employed in auxiliary and service operations and in the management apparatus. Some 40 percent of all industrial workers and still more in construction perform manual work, chiefly in loading, unloading and repairing. The experience of Zaporozhye, Moscow's Likhachev motor vehicle plant, the Volga motor vehicle plant and Magnitka shows what great successes can be achieved through mechanization and by improving the organization of the labor of this large category of workers, which predominates in some places.

It is necessary to set up teams of designers and technologists who, using their own resources or with the help of specialists from other organizations, would outline measures to mechanize labor-intensive jobs, loading and unloading, to put transport flows in order and to centralize auxiliary services. Large production associations with strong technical services and mechanization bases now predominate in industry. Fuller use must be made of their potential for these purposes.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the share of capital investments in the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises in total capital investments in production construction will increase to 32.5 percent. When drawing up modernization projects, the emphasis must be placed on reducing the labor-intensiveness of production. The greatest reserve of efficiency usually lies at interfaces [na stykakh], and it is necessary to examine the entire production chain in order to ascertain the points where the benefit is obtained with the least expenditure.

If we get collectives to resolve this task, a very great deal can be done. The experience of progressive enterprises convinces us of this. Thus, during the erection of the Krasnoyarsk heavy excavator plant the leadership of the Krasnoyarskiy Kray Main Construction Administration undertook a large-scale experiment -- the construction of the enterprise using highly prefabricated construction components. Output per construction worker reached R20,000 a year -- double the average. And this makes it possible, as a whole, to almost halve the time taken to commission a plant's first phase compared with the normatives.

The USSR Ministry of Construction acted quite differently in erecting the Altay coal-tar chemical plant. Construction subdivisions from 20 different cities were brought in. But the organization of the job proved useless. Output per man was a little over R3,000 a year. And the construction workers needed almost two 5-year plans to commission the first coke furnace battery.

If we look at the problem on the long-term, strategic plane, the main potential for labor productivity growth in all production sectors is connected with machine building. For instance, effective tools for stripping branches from tree trunks would release hundreds of thousands of people from an exhausting operation. If our enterprises had an additional 100,000 reliable trucks and suitable organization, almost 1 million workers could be released from manual labor. Yet in the past few years growth rates for the production of equipment have declined (if you calculate not in rubles but in kind, taking into account the machinery's consumer qualities) and various sectors are experiencing a shortage of machines.

Let us turn to ferrous metallurgy. Our institute has carried out an analysis and we have become firmly convinced that the root of the difficulties here lies in the lag in metallurgical machine building. In the past 5 years about R10-12 billion was spent on the repair of metallurgical equipment while capital investments in the development of metallurgical machinebuilding amounted to only one-fifth of this sum. It is clear what must be done. Obsolete equipment must be replaced with new equipment, continuous steel smelting must be introduced more extensively, as must vacuum evaporation, heat tempering and other progressive manufacturing processes. But for this the relevant equipment is needed and it is produced in quantities several times less than required. And there are no specialized enterprises for the production of metallurgical equipment. This equipment is produced as an incidental at heavy machinebuilding enterprises. At the Uralmash, Novokramatorskiy and several other plants the proportion of metallurgical equipment in the total volume of output is even declining.

Calculations have shown that approximately two-thirds of the potential for production efficiency growth lies in improving the quality and increasing the quantity of machinery and equipment. Yet recently only 5 percent of production capital investments have been channeled into the production of machinery and equipment for sectors of the national economy. The chemical industry, metallurgy, land reclamation, timber procurement and coal extraction receive capital investments many dozens of times in excess of the investments for the plants producing the machinery for these sectors. Yet the quantity and quality of output depends to a decisive degree on the standard of equipment.

Impressive words about the special significance of machinebuilding were spoken at the 26th party congress. Ensuring its preferential development means increasing the proportion of capital investments and material resources earmarked for machinebuilding as the core of our industry.

I should particularly like to mention social factors. The two-way link between labor and everyday living conditions and the worker's output has obviously increased. Production is increasingly becoming collective. Production sharing has expanded, and the specialization and interdependence of various sectors has been intensified. Increasingly powerful equipment is being used. Here a stoppage at one point in the chain causes numerous losses to subcontractors. So the end result depends increasingly on each person's attitude toward labor and on his discipline and level of skill. And it is perhaps here that we have the greatest unused reserves. As soon as these social factors are put into operation, labor productivity increases 20-30 percent and sometimes even 100-150 percent.

At the Tiraspol clothing factory in Moldavia, which I visited recently, good conditions have been created for highly productive labor, and educational work with people has been placed in the forefront. And even with obsolete equipment in crowded premises the factory has achieved the highest labor productivity in the sector. I compared the Tiraspol factory's production in, for instance, making shirts with the output of French clothing workers and leading Bulgarian factories. The Tiraspol workers are not inferior to them overall. And if they were backed up by even small capital investments and given better machinery, the results would be even more impressive.

The expansion of leading forms of organizing and encouraging work is an important field. The Shchekino experiment, the team contract, and the Volga truck plant system of remuneration have revealed new reserves for raising labor productivity. But their dissemination is being hampered by the instability of plans, the basing of plans on the current level achieved, the lack of long-term wage norms, and shortcomings in production supplies and organization.

It is planned to eliminate all this in the course of implementing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers policy resolutions on the further improvement of the economic mechanism. But a little over 2 years have elapsed and long-term norms for wage expenditure per ruble of output and the new wage-linked system of encouraging high labor productivitity have still not been introduced. This was also mentioned at the CPSU Central Committee's November plenum. Devolving the 5-year plan to every enterprise and observing the stability of plan targets, and above all wage norms, is a most urgent and particularly important matter.

We have many opportunities for production intensification. It is a case of making fuller use of them.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN OIL, GAS -- The workers of the Turkmen Oil and Gas administration set a good example last month by producing 4,000 tons of oil and over 9 million cubic meters of natural gas above their scheduled monthly plan. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 9 Feb 82 GF]

UZBEK MACHINERY EXPORTS -- The Tashkent agricultural machinery plant has exported a consignment of cotton harvesting machines to Kampuchea and Egypt. Meanwhile, it has been reported that agricultural machinery experts have designed a special type of cotton harvesting machine for use in Angola. This machine will be able to withstand Angolan weather conditions. The Uzbek SSR exports cotton harvesting machines to about 30 foreign countries, including India, the DRA, Iran, Iraq and Tunisia. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 8 Feb 82 GF]

TADZHIK RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION -- A new railroad station will be constructed in the Tadzhik SSR. The plan of the new station has been made by the Tadzhik hydropolytechnical institute. Those who contributed to the plan have been awarded medals and honor certificates. [Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 7 Feb 82 GF]

YEREVAN AIR TERMINAL -- Moscow, 15 Feb, TASS -- A new air terminal has been put into service at Yerevan, the capital of Armenia, writes "MN INFORMATION." At present air services extend from Yerevan to 60 Soviet towns. The old air terminal failed to handle the ever increasing air traffic. Between 1965 and 1980, for instance, departures from Yerevan grew four times. The new terminal will handle 2,100 passengers an hour, or 8,000,000 a year, instead of 1,500,000 -- the capacity of the old terminal. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 15 Feb 82 LD]

FLOATING DRILLING PLATFORM -- Moscow, 15 Feb, TASS -- The floating drilling platform, "Shelf-1" has set out on its first voyage in the Caspian. Its crew will drill their first 4,500M deep well 90 kilometres off Baku, writes "MN INFORMATION." "Shelf-1" is the first in a series of half-submerged drilling rigs intended to boost offshore oil extraction. These rigs can drill wells reaching down 6,000M at sea depths of up to 200 metres. Rather than being supported by huge telescopic steel "legs" resting on the seabed, "Shelf-1" is submerged 14 metres under the surface and kept afloat by pontoons and anchors. Drilling from moveable platforms costs less and is faster than drilling from stationary platforms. It also saves metal. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 15 Feb 82 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 1 MARCH

LD020414 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 1 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Chelyabinskaya Oblast farmers are preparing for the spring season. The Verkhneuralcskiy rayon has pledged to sell 110,000 tons of grain to the state in 1982, and to achieve this target farms must obtain at least 20 quintals per hectare. (0330 GMT)

On the first day of spring in Kizil-Yurt Rayon, Dagestan, mass setting-up of hotbeds for vegetables has started. The rayon is planning to sell the state no less than 15,000 tons of vegetables this year, as well as a record quantity of cereals. The formation of corn-sowing teams has been completed in North Osetiya. It is hoped to obtain a yield of 100 quintals per hectare. In Kurganskaya Oblast almost 500,000 hectares of unproductive meadow and pastureland are to be improved for cultivation. (1330 GMT)

LIVESTOCK RAISING DATA FOR JANUARY REPORTED

PM011249 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 8, Feb 82, signed to press 15 Feb 82 p 19

[USSR Central Statistical Administration "Review for January": "Livestock Raising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editors have received USSR Central Statistical Administration data on the state of livestock raising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes for January 1982.

In kolkhoz and sovkhoz livestock units this is now the strenuous period of livestock wintering, which is shaping up in quite a strained manner in a number of places. The productivity of the communal herd of animals has fallen somewhat in those parts of the country where less fodder was procured. However, livestock raisers on many farms have increased the number of animals through efficient labor organization, careful expenditure of fodder and its skillful preparation, and are seeking to increase production of livestock-raising products.

I. Production of Livestock-Raising Products

In January this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in the production of livestock-raising products:

Indicators	January 1982	January 1982 as percentage of January 1981
Meat production (sales of livestock and poultry for slaughter in live height) -- thousand tons	1,392	93
of which:		
cattle	898	92
hogs	323	91
Sheep and goats	30	104
poultry	141	107
Gross milk yield -- thousand tons	3,589	96
Average milk yield per cow -- kg	127	95
Hen's eggs -- millions	3,979	102
Average laying capacity of laying hens -- units	16	94

During the first month of this year meat production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes fell by 102,000 tons compared with January 1981. The gross milk yield on farms fell 4 percent. At the same time dairy farm workers in the Belorussian, Uzbek, Azerbaijan and Armenian SSR's secured an increase in milk production.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 76 million during the said period. An increase in this output was achieved on farms in nine union republics, with the exception of the Azerbaijan, Moldavian, Latvian, Kirgiz, Turkmen and Estonian SSR's.

II. Purchases of Livestock-Raising Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Types of product purchased	Purchased in January 1982	January 1982 as percentage of January 1981
Livestock and poultry (live weight) -- thousand tons	1,354	93
Milk -- thousand tons	2,967	97
Eggs -- millions	3,923	102

The volume of sales of livestock and poultry to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms during January 1982 totaled 1,392,000 [figure as published] tons -- less than in January 1981. Kolkhozes sold cattle with an average weight of 373 kg. The average weight of hogs was 105 kg.

Purchases of milk and dairy products were down by 85,000 tons. At the same time kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Gorkovskaya and Belgorodskaya oblasts, Bashkirskaya ASSR, Saratovskaya, Orenburgskaya, Sverdlovskaya, Moskovskaya and Voldgodskaya Oblasts, Stavropolskiy and Krasnoyarskiy Krays; and Kemerovskaya and other oblasts increased sales of this product.

Egg sales to the state increased by 92 million. The greatest growth in purchases of this product was secured on farms in the Uzbek, Tadzhik, Kirgiz and Estonian SSR's. In the RSFSR there was a significant increase in egg purchases on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Voronezhskaya, Kurganskaya, Bryanskaya, Omskaya and Ivanovskaya Oblasts, Krasnodarskiy and Krasnoyarskiy Krays; and Vladimirskaya and other oblasts.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock-Raising Products in the Union Republic

	January 1982 as percentage of					
	January 1981 Production				Purchases	
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	93	96	102	93	97	102
RSFSR	94	96	102	95	97	103
of which, the Non-Chernozem Zone	90	97	108	90	99.4	104
Ukrainian SSR	94	94	102	94	94	102
Belorussian SSR	88	106	100.6	89	113	99
Uzbek SSR	106	106	109	102	107	109
Kazakh SSR	75	90	101	73	91	100.5
Georgian SSR	103	92	85	105	96	101
Azerbaijan SSR	115	104	97	120	100.1	99
Lithuanian SSR	94	99.4	106	103	125	103
Moldavian SSR	173	89	95	180	89	87
Latvian SSR	90	91	97	89	92	101
Kirgiz SSR	64	100.1	95	58	100.1	108
Tadzhik SSR	98	98	116	95	100.3	109
Armenian SSR	88	102	106	88	105	106
Turkmen SSR	102	96	91	94	105	87
Estonian SSR	97	82	97	94	87	107

In addition, procurement organizations purchased 54,000 tons of milk and 58,000 tons of livestock from the population's private plots in January 1982.

IV. Livestock Population

As of 1 February 1982 there were 90.1 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 717,000 more, than at the same date last year. The number of cows totaled 29.7 million -- an increase of 155,000. The number of hogs totaled 54.8 million. There were 117.8 million sheep and goats. The poultry numbered 651 million -- an increase of 27 million.

The cattle population increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all the union republics except the Ukraine, Georgia and Latvia.

The hog population increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in eight union republics, with the exception of farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Latvia, Kirgizia and Estonia. The number of hogs increased on farms in Murmanskaya, Ivandvskaya, Tulskaya, Gorkovskaya, Belogorodskaya, Sverdlovskaya, Novosibirskaya and Omskaya Oblasts, Stavropolskiy Kray and Dagestanskaya ASSR. At the same time there was a decline in the hog population on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Novgorodskaya, Ryazanskaya, Voronezhskaya, Lipetskaya, Tambovskaya, Astrakhanskaya, Volgogradskaya, Ulyanovskaya and a number of other oblasts and krays.

The sheep and goat population increased on farms in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan, Armenia and Estonia. In the RSFSR there was a sizable reduction in the number of sheep and goats on farms in Arkhangelskaya, Novgorodskaya, Ryazanskaya, Tambovskaya and Permskaya Oblasts and the Mariyskaya and Chuvashskaya ASSR's.

Despite the complexities of wintering, livestock unit workers are now making every effort to carry it out in an organized manner and are seeking to give the country more meat, milk, eggs and wool and to raise the sector's efficiency. Much remains to be done before the end of the stabling period. It is necessary, above all, to step up monitoring of the use of available fodder and to assimilate everywhere the technology of preparing forage for feeding so as to increase the return on every unit of fodder.

Aware of all their responsibility for the state of livestock raising and its further development, livestock unit labor collectives are seeking reserves to increase meat and milk production. Many farms have organized well the preparation of meal from pine needles and are thereby replenishing stocks of protein and vitamins. The broad introduction of progressive experience in organizing the work of fodder preparation shops is an important condition for successful livestock wintering.

Every kolkhoz and sovkhoz has progressive livestock raisers who achieve the best indicators under the same conditions. The mastering of their work methods will help to improve overall livestock productivity and increase production of meat, milk and other products.

GORBACHEV ATTENDS AGRICULTURAL TU CONGRESS

LD250038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] The congress of the Agricultural Workers Trade Union has ended. The main tasks of the present 5-year plan, the delegates said, are to ensure the further growth of the well-being of the Soviet people and to supply the pouplation with food products without interruption. The duty of trade union organizations is to mobilize labor collectives to implement the food program.

Taking part in the work of the congress was Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

VENERA-13 DESCENT MODULE LANDS ON VENUS

LD011338 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Mar, TASS -- Soviet space science and technology have entered another bright page in the chronicle of space exploration.

Today the interplanetary station Venera-13, having covered over 300 million kilometers during the four months of its journey, reached the periphery of the planet. The descent module entered the dense layers of the Venetian atmosphere at 5:55 a.m. Moscow time and 62 minutes later soft-landed in the area with the coordinates of 7 degrees 30 minutes southern latitude and 303 degrees longitude on the plains to the east of the Phoebus area. Scientific information from the surface of the planet was transmitted during 127 minutes. The automatic station Venera-13 passed at a distance of 36,000 kilometres from the surface of Venus and continues its flight in a heliocentric orbit.

As has been reported earlier, the automatic station Venera-13 was launched on October 30, 1981. In the course of its journey along an interplanetary trajectory studies of X-ray radiation, interplanetary plasma and the characteristics of the solar wind and space rays were conducted with the help of instruments installed aboard the automatic station. At the same time experiments were carried out to determine the location and characteristics of the galactic sources of gamma rays under a Soviet-French program, and the interplanetary magnetic field was studied with the help of a magnitometer developed by Austrian specialists.

The research findings and data about the operation of the station's systems and equipment were regularly sent back to earth.

Under the program of the experiment, the trajectory of the station was corrected on November 10, 1981, and February 21, 1982.

On February 27, 48 hours before the projected entry into the atmosphere of Venus and following the separation of the descent module Venera-13 was put into a passage trajectory.

The descent module entered the atmosphere of Venus at a speed of 11.2 kilometres per second. After braking in the atmosphere and a chute descent to an altitude of 47 kilometres, the module continued its descent with the use of an aerodynamic braking device.

In the course of the descent of the module, comprehensive studies of the chemical and isotope composition of the atmosphere and the clouds and the structure of the cloud layer were conducted with the help of onboard scientific instruments, and experiments to carry out the spectral analysis of dispersed solar radiation and to record electric discharges in the atmosphere were done.

Panoramic pictures of the surrounding landscape were transmitted by the telephotometers installed aboard the descent module. Some of the panoramic views were photographed consecutively through red, blue and green filters, which will make it possible for the first time ever to obtain colour pictures of the surface of the planet.

An important aspect of the program of the mission was a basically new task, that of taking a soil sample to determine the elementary composition of the rocks of Venus. To this end the descent module carried a soil sampling device, which drilled the rock at the ambient temperature of 457 degrees and pressure of 89 atmospheres, took a sample and transported it to a hermetically sealed chamber for X-ray and flourescent analysis. Pressure in the chamber was reduced to about one-two thousandth of that outside and a temperature of 30 degrees centigrade was maintained.

At the same time the seismic activity of the planet was evaluated and the physical and mechanical properties of the ground in its natural state were measured with the help of a detachable device.

Data on the operation of the systems and scientific instruments of the descent module were received by instruments aboard the automatic interplanetary station Venera-13 and relayed back to Earth, where they were received by long range space communications facilities.

A pendant with a picture of Lenin in low relief is carried aboard Venera-13 and the state emblem of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by the descent module.

The automatic station Venera-14 launched four days after Venera-13 continues its flight and will reach the periphery of the planet on March 5. The long-range space communication center continues to control the interplanetary stations.

Institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences process the information obtained. The results of the new space experiment will considerably enlarge knowledge of the planet of the solar system that lies closest to Earth.

The outstanding achievements in the study of Venus is graphic proof of steady progress in implementating the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress to further study outer space for peaceful purposes and for the good of the whole of mankind.

Venus Probe Activities

LD011804 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Report by TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov from the flight control center]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Mar, TASS -- To make an apparatus launched from the Earth reach Venus can be compared by its complexity to hitting accurately with a needle a target nine kilometers away from you. That is why specialists in cosmic orbits were heroes of today, which has been crowned with a unique success -- the shooting of a first panorama of Venus in colour. Having covered hundreds of millions of kilometers, the Soviet interplanetary station Venus-13 was, on the 122nd day of its flight, already "in the vicinity" of the planet.

48 hours before landing, a landing craft detached itself from the station. As its lowering progressed, the instruments on board relayed back to earth growing temperatures and pressures, registered the chemical composition of the Venerean atmosphere, the existence of vapours and of light as well as electrical characteristics.

This "progress report" from the Venus atmosphere, inestimable for science, lasted over an hour until at seven o'clock in the morning, the operator pronounced, at long last, the two phrases all here had been waiting for: "The cover of the telephotometers has been thrown off". "Power has been fed to the drilling device".

This meant that the main tasks of the expedition -- a colour panorama and the chemical analysis of the ground on Venus were quite real things. Incidentally, we can already feel that reality, at least visually. The fact is that two television "eyes" open up for us, centimeter by centimeter, the elements of the surface of the planet around the apparatus. One can see rugged stones scattered over loose rock.

Already now scientists can share not only their suppositions about the mechanical properties of the Venerean soil, but also to present the first "material evidence". It has been obtained from the projecting device as well as from the sensors of the drilling block that will scoop up a soil sample and will take it for an express-analysis inside the station.

The eyes of the telephotometers again present to us the already familiar visible elements of Venus, but as if in a reversed order. It means that there is under way a change of filters (red, green, dark blue). The putting together of these elements which will take the electronic synthesizer several hours to perform, will give scientists for the first time an objective colour picture of the surface of Venus.

The temperature at the landing place was 457 degrees Centigrade and the pressure 89 atmospheres. That is why scientists strove to pack as many things as possible into the programme of the chief working session. They allocated a mere 32 minutes for the session. But an hour passes, then a half hour more but the precious panorama of Venus is still on the screen -- the image is still on. On this day, the Earth-bound facilities obtained a total of eight panoramas.

And so the landing apparatus landed on a planet named after the goddess, in a mountainous area known as the area of Phoeba. Soviet and American planetologists assume that this is one of the main centers of volcanic activity on Venus. Processing of the first colour panoramas and the findings of the express-laboratory on Venus may make this hypothesis a reality already in the near future.

PRAVDA on Venera-13 Activities

LD020754 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Mar, TASS -- A landing capsule of the Soviet inter-planetary station Venera-13 soft-landed on Venus, conveyed a panorama of the surroundings and, after drilling the first borehole on the planet, took a rock sample and analysed its composition.

"It is unprecedented in cosmonautics. It was difficult to imagine even yesterday that such a bold programme of scientific research in the atmosphere and on the planet will be carried out fully and above what had been expected," PRAVDA writes today.

A space robot operated on the surface more than 127 minutes, four times longer than planned, withstanding immense pressure and temperature.

"I was impressed by the 'activity' of the space automatic machine: hardly had it touched the surface when it began its manipulations on command from a programme and time-relay device. Seemingly slow, but wasting not a single second, it functioned to fulfill the programme before Venus's heat became unbearable to automatic devices," writes a PRAVDA correspondent who was at the flight control centre.

"In the picture is a panorama of Venus's surface -- a faraway and mysterious world. The photograph shows elements of the capsule's structure and an instrument determining physico-mechanical properties of the ground," the writer points out. "It seems that you are looking through water. Stones on Venus seem to be close, reach out your hand and you will touch them. In fact, they are more than 66 million kilometres away." The space robot measures mechanical properties of the ground: a trafficability-assessing instrument is operating.

The panorama makes it clear that the ground on the landing spot differs greatly from that of the landing places of previous Soviet stations. Sharp rocks, semi-covered with fine dust and sand are scattered around. One can conclude that there is a little blue colour on the plant's surface. The rock is mostly brownish.

Specialists, using computers, are processing the information. The first data attest that the sophisticated equipment, designed to take samples from Venus's surface and analyse them, operated faultlessly.

"A fundamental new step has been made in the study of Venus," said Vladimir Kotelnikov, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. "Undoubtedly, this is an outstanding achievement of Soviet cosmonautics. A great amount of valuable information, which is still to be thoroughly analysed, has been received. The experiment is continuing."

What the academician meant is probably not only processing of the data but also further research to be continued after four days -- the Soviet station Venera-14 is also approaching the faraway planet, PRAVDA writes.

MILITARY LEADERS' ARTICLES ON ARMY, NAVY DAY

Yepishev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA

PM010855 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "A Lofty Historic Mission"]

[Text] This year our country is celebrating the birthday of the Soviet Army and Navy in an atmosphere of nationwide struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee's November (1981) plenum. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR" is generating a new upsurge of political and labor activeness. By honoring the motherland's armed defenders, who are closely rallied in a united multinational family of peoples, urban and rural working people, are paying homage to the heroic feats achieved in the name of the freedom and independence of the first state of workers and peasants in history and are proudly emphasizing the present combat might of the armed forces, the reliable guardian of the socialist fatherland.

The logic of social life is such that the attitude of the people's masses toward the army is entirely determined by the aims in purusit of which it is created and is developed. Our army, V.I. Lenin pointed out, is called upon to safeguard the gains of the revolution and Soviet power. This lofty mission constitutes one of the mainsprings of the nationwide affection bestowed on the Soviet Army and Navy.

For 64 years now our armed forces, born of Great October and nurtured by V.I. Lenin and the Communist Party, have been honorably fulfilling the historic mission entrusted to them. Back in the years of foreign intervention and civil war they convincingly demonstrated their unshakable loyalty to their lofty mission. Even now the combat valor and mass heroism of the regiments and divisions that smashed the interventionists and White Guards evoke admiration among our friends and consternation among our enemies. Soviet people hold the heroes of the civil war in profound esteem.

The Soviet Armed Forces' noble mission and the profound humanism of that mission were most graphically revealed in the battles of the Great Patriotic War. In that grim period our servicemen courageously defended socialism -- the most progressive of all social systems -- Soviet power and the Soviet people's freedom and independence and performed a feat unequaled in human history. In the current celebrations in the Soviet Armed Forces' honor homage is being paid to all those who bravely fought the fascist invaders and who defended their motherland and freed many European peoples from Hitlerite enslavement.

The glorious deeds of Soviet servicemen who fought for more than a year on the territory of European states, carrying out a great liberating mission, is engraved forever in the grateful memories of millions of people. Hundreds of thousands of our servicemen -- patriots and internationalists -- paid the supreme price -- that of their lives -- in order to free the peoples.

In this light bourgeois politicians' inventions about the conduct of Soviet servicemen in liberated countries during the war years appear as cheap and foul slanders. There are those in the West who would like to misrepresent the liberating mission of the Soviet Army and Navy. All of the falsifiers' inventions are doomed to failure, however.

Their humane attitude toward the peoples of other countries and their nobility have won Soviet servicemen the gratitude and respect of all honest people in the world.

The Soviet Armed Forces' historic mission is imbued with the ideas of proletarian and socialist internationalism. The decades which have elapsed since the Great Patriotic War's victorious conclusion have further illuminated the figure of the Soviet serviceman as a liberator.

The world's faith in the nobility and disinterestedness of the defenders of the first socialist fatherland in history, every read to overcome any difficulty in the name of social progress and to help the victims of aggression, is constantly deepening.

In a bid to influence public opinion to their own advantage inveterate anti-Soviets have stepped up their efforts to smear our country and its armed forces and are disseminating all manner of fabrications, like the wild film recently shown in the United States under the title "World War III." All this is being done in order to whip up further anti-Sovietism and to mark the aggressive aspirations of the United States and its henchmen.

But you cannot hide the truth from the peoples. It is becoming increasingly clear to them that it is imperialism's fault that storm clouds have gathered on the international horizon. Overtly militarist forces in the United States and the other NATO countries, supported by Beijing, are trying to undo everything positive that was achieved in the seventies and to solve key world problems "from a position of strength." Flouting generally accepted norms and principles, they are trying to make mileage out of the situation in Afghanistan and Poland. They are flagrantly interfering in the internal affairs of the socialist countries and of those countries newly liberated from the colonialist yoke. The militarists are speeding up production of strategic offensive weapons and making preparatons to deploy a further 600 U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons in certain West European countries.

The militarization process in the West has now entered a new and much more dangerous stage. In line with its agressive "arms upgrading" plans the U.S. administration is rapidly stockpiling mass-destruction weapons. Weapons such as the neutron bomb and the cruise missile are being put into mass production. Just the other day President R. Reagan announced a U.S. "chemical weapons upgrading" program running to many billions of dollars. U.S. generals and politicians have never talked as much cynical claptrap about the feasibility of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe and about inflicting a first or warning strike on socialism, as they are doing now.

Current U.S.political and military strategy is extremely dangerous.

That is why the words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that not since World War II has the situation been so serious, have struck such a grave warning note around the world.

Lenin's party is analyzing from every angle the processes characterizing the change in the world situation. Given that the ruling circles of the United States and other NATO countries are building up their arsenals of nuclear arms, the CPSU is showing proper concern for strengthening the country's defenses. It was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress that in the period under review the party and the people had not lost sight of the questions involved in strengthening the defense might of the country and its armed forces for 1 day.

The Soviet Army and Navy have everything they need to fulfill the heroic mission entrusted to them: an abundance of equipment, military skill and cast-iron morale. First-class weapons are in the hands of servicemen who are utterly loyal to the party and the people and are ready to deal a crushing blow to an aggressor, wherever he appears. The Soviet Armed Forces place all their combat potential in the service of the noble cause of defending the creative labor of the builders of communism and our allies and friends.

Soviet servicemen are fulfilling their historic mission in single formation with the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact countries. This combat alliance is an insuperable obstacle in the way of imperialism's aggressive aspirations.

Fulfilling the lofty historic mission of the Soviet Army and Navy implies constantly improving all the elements of their combat potential.

In the year that has elapsed since the 27th party congress further progress has been made in improving the personnel's combat skills and raising the level of combat readiness in units and of ships. Servicemen's proficiency on land, at sea and in the air has increased, as has units' tactical coordination. More effective use is now being made of modern weapons. The party's influence on all aspects of army and navy life has increased. At present commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations are directing personnel's energies toward ensuring that every day of the new training year is used to the full.

Their attention is focused on making teaching and training more effective and on ensuring that combat and political training plans and the injunctions of the USSR minister of defense are fulfilled to a high standard. The ability to mobilize personnel to achieve first-rate results in training and in service is now one of the most important indicators of the maturity of commanders and political workers and of the militancy of party organizations.

Socialist competition to greet the USSR's 60th anniversary in a fitting manner under the banner "Reliably Defend the Soviet People's Peaceful Labor," is an increasingly effective way of making servicemen more socially active. Much still needs to be done to ensure that the fulfillment of collective and individual pledges is rigorously monitored and that servicemen go from success to success in enhancing their combat skill via competition.

The crucial nature of the tasks with which the army and the navy have to grapple in order to safeguard the country make it obligatory to more deeply analyze the trends governing the state of military discipline and secure further improvement in the standard of organization and of regulation order. Absolute and strict conformity with Soviet laws and with the oath of enlistment and regulations is a key indicator of a serviceman's political and moral maturity.

The distinguishing feature of modern army and navy life is the increased militancy of party organizations, which have strengthened organizationally and ideologically in recent years. Three-fourths of all ground forces companies and batteries now have party organizations. Most crews in the Strategic Missile Forces are composed of party members of candidate members. The ranks of communists in units and subunits of the Air Defense Forces and the airforce and on ships and in units of the navy are swelling. The preparations currently underway for the upcoming all-army conference of secretaries of primary party organizations are helping to increase the daily influx of party members into key areas of the campaign to ensure a high level of combat readiness and to improve intraparty life.

The main ingredient of party work is a concern to steadily raise servicemen's consciousness. In army and navy life, if I may say so, there are no organizational measures or technical problems that have no political significance. Combat training, service, the organization of competition and success in every sphere of personnel's activity is directly dependent on the scientific standard and concreteness of ideological work and its practical relevance and forcefulness.

Questions connected with highlighting socialism's historical advantages, the 26th party congress decisions and Lenin's ideas on defending the socialist fatherland are acquiring great topicality in the ideological work of military councils, commanders, political organs and party organizations. The attention given to elucidating the complex problems of war and peace in the modern age, the reasons for the upsurge in imperialist aggressiveness and the 26th party congress' conclusions concerning the Soviet Armed Forces' historic mission is also perfectly understandable.

The spectacle of the triumph of the party's Leninist nationalities policy, the fraternal Soviet republics' successes in communist building and the combat and labor feats achieved by every one of the country's nations and nationalities are helping to increase the spiritual strength of the army and navy. This is the aim of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The preparations for this momentous jubilee provide further scope for consolidating young people's patriotic and internationalist education and for holding in every Soviet person a conviction of the rightness and invincibility of socialism, revolutionary vigilance and readiness to defend the motherland and the gains of socialism. Communists regard it as their duty to continue to unflaggingly consolidate the Soviet peoples' unity and cohesion and to foster in the working people and in the servicemen of the army and navy a sense of pride in the socialist fatherland and a high standard of contacts between its constituent nations.

Successfully solving the complex range of tasks involved in training and educating servicemen puts heavy demands on the work style of commanders, political organs and the leadership of troops and naval forces. Mastering the techniques of scientifically analyzing the processes and phenomena in the lives of military collectives and selecting on this basis the most effective ways of instructing and educating personnel is becoming an urgent imperative.

The thoughts and deeds of the defenders of the motherland are characterized by a high level of political consciousness, moral maturity and social activeness. An active campaign to implement the 26th CPSU Congress' decisions and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions on defense matters is currently underway in the districts, groups of forces and fleets. In response to the concern of the party and the people for the armed forces Soviet servicemen are working hard to improve their combat skills by the day and raise the level of combat readiness in units and on ships. They are assuring Lenin's party and our people that they are justifying the high trust placed in them and will continue to vigilantly guard socialism's revolutionary gains.

Tolubko Article

PM011355 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 8, Feb 82, signed to press 15 Feb 82, p 7

[Article by Hero of Socialist Labor Army General V.E. Tolubko, commander in chief of Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy minister of defense, pegged to Soviet Army and Navy Day: "Standing Guard Over Peace"]

[Text] The Soviet Armed Forces, which personify our socialist motherland's might and invincibility, are marking their 64th anniversary.

They have won the people's profound respect by their heroic deeds and loyal service to the fatherland. February 23 has become a truly nationwide jubilee. The armed forces are meeting it in the remarkable days of the Soviet people's struggle to implement the historic 26th CPSU Congress' decisions.

In party decisions our servicemen find an inexhaustible source of creative inspiration in military labor for strengthening the motherland's defensive might and ensuring peaceful conditions for communist building. They are fully resolved to venerate and augment the Soviet Armed Forces' glorious combat traditions and to selflessly defend socialism's great gains.

The Soviet Armed Forces have trodden a glorious combat path, which is inseparable from the great achievements of our people, who have built a developed socialist society under the party's leadership.

Born in Battles

After the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution the Communist Party created an army of a new, socialist type. It was an army of high political consciousness and iron military discipline. It was in those terrible years that the fundamentals of Soviet military science and military art emerged and the Soviet Armed Forces' combat traditions were born.

The Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 occupied a special place in the history of our state and its armed forces.

Our people and their armed forces not only held out in single combat with the enemy but also routed them and gained a world historic victory. On the battlefield army and navy servicemen displayed marvelous mass heroism, courage and bravery. Over 7 million orders and medals, over 11,500 heroes of socialist labor -- is that not eloquent testimony to Soviet people's lofty patriotism displayed in battle with the fascist invaders!

Thanks to the le[illegible] exploits of the Soviet rear our servicemen were equipped with first-class combat hardware and all types of modern weaponry. During the war years the Soviet defense industry produced 134,000 aircraft, about 103,000 tanks and self-propelled guns and over 825,000 guns and mortars.

In the Great Patriotic War the Soviet Armed Forces not only defended their socialist motherland's independence and freedom but also honorably fulfilled a noble internationalist mission -- that of helping many European and Asian peoples to free themselves of the fascist plague.

Over 1 million Soviet servicemen gave their lives in the struggle to liberate enslaved peoples in 12 European and Asian countries. Some 600,000 Soviet servicemen died in fierce fighting on Polish tertitory alone. Over 10,000 Polish First Army servicemen, who fought side by side with the Soviet army to liberate Polish soil, gave their lives together with them.

The slanderous anti-Soviet and anti-Polish campaign unleashed in the West is insulting to the memory of fallen Soviet and Polish soldiers -- heroes of the last war. It is not for American "moralists" to teach the Soviet and Polish peoples what freedom is. Those who have shed their blood for it know this best of all.

The outcome of World War II showed convincingly that there is no force in the world capable of defeating a people and their army loyal to Marxist-Leninist ideas, devoted to the socialist motherland and united around the Leninist party.

In the Face of the Military Threat

As the decades of postwar development have shown, imperialist reaction has not abandoned the hopes it pins on military force as a means of hostile pressure on the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries,

The smoke from the ruins of the last world war had not dispersed before the West began preparing for a new war. Imperialists from the United States and other countries unleashed a so-called "cold war," launched the arms race and created numerous aggressive military blocs and a ramified network of over 1,500 military bases and installations, mainly in the immediate vicinity of the borders of the USSR and other socialist community countries.

Under these conditions, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, pursuing a principled, consistent and active peace policy, are compelled to take pains to further strengthen the country's defensive capability.

Weapons and combat hardware, the organizational structure of the forces and the methods and forms of using them in combat have been and continue to be improved on the basis of in-depth study of the lessons of the last war and of the results of and prospects for change taking place in military matters. Socialist society's tremendous economic potential and the achievement of scientific and technical progress have made it possible to increase the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might to a qualitatively new level.

The Soviet Armed Forces now possess everything necessary to reliably defend our socialist motherland. The complete motorization of forces and their equipping with missiles and nuclear weapons, the emergence of a supersonic missile-carrying air force and a nuclear submarine fleet and the creation and development of such branches of the armed forces as the Strategic Rocket Forces have substantially changed the complexion of the army and navy and have ensured that they are fully in line with modern requirements. Military art and military science have been further developed.

There has also been a qualitative change in personnel in recent years. Nearly all servicemen now have higher or secondary education. The officers corps is the golden treasury of the army and navy. Over half of all officers have higher military and specialized military training. Within the Strategic Rocket Forces some 80 percent have higher engineering training.

Our army and navy are being strengthened exclusively for defense purposes and in the interests of ensuring the security of the Soviet state and its allies. "The Soviet Union threatens no one and does not intend to attack anyone," L.I. Brezhnev said in answer to questions from DER SPIEGEL magazine's editorial board. "And our military doctrine is of a defensive character. It excludes preventive wars and the 'first strike' concept." The Communist Party and Soviet Government are waging a tireless struggle to implement the peace program formulated by the 26th Party Congress.

Nevertheless, despite what is obvious, the U.S. and NATO propaganda services are heaping streams of slander on our country and the Soviet Armed Forces and fanning the false myth of an alleged "Soviet military threat." This unpardonable lie causes feelings of indignation among Soviet people, our army's servicemen and the entire Soviet people, who lost 20 million of their sons and daughters in the last war and know no aim more desired than peace. It outrages every honest person since it is intended to hypocritically hide the true source of the war threat hanging over mankind.

It is not the Soviet Armed Forces that threaten peace today. It is threatened by the aggressive NATO military machine, which is feverishly building up its "muscle" and is directed by the U.S. military-political leadership to prepare for a new war so as to assert its world supremacy.

The United States is trying to upset the parity of military forces and the military-strategic equilibrium that have taken shape in the world. This is the aim of the program recently adopted by the U.S. President for a comprehensive buildup of strategic arms, which embraces all components of the strategic nuclear offensive forces and includes the deployment of MX ICBM's and new strategic bombers, the building of Trident nuclear submarines, the expansion of the production of various types of cruise missiles, the production of the neutron bomb and other measures. This is the largest and costliest peacetime military building program in U.S. history. It is planned to spend a total of $1.5 trillion on military aims in the coming 5 years, notes the book "Hence the Threat to Peace." (Moscow, Military Publishing House, 1982, p 9)

In accordance with the requirements of Washington's official strategic concept of "forward basing," a considerable part of U.S. Armed Forces are maintained beyond their country's borders: in Europe, the Pacific zone, the Indian Ocean and Central and South America. As is well known, the Pentagon plans to deploy about 600 new U.S. medium-range nuclear systems in Europe.

Meanwhile, at talks the United States has put forward the so-called "zero option" in an attempt to make the Soviet Union unilaterally remove all its medium-range missiles. The Soviet side gave a convincing answer on this score in a TASS article entitled "Whether or Not There Is To Be a New Twist of the Arms Race."

The ever-increasing U.S. military machine is not idle. Military force and violence play a dominant role in Washington's state policy, engendering more and more new "trouble spots" in the world, worsening international tension and intensifying the threat of war.

U.S. imperialism shamelessly and cynically proclaims whole continents to be spheres of its "vital interests" and unceremoniously interferes in the internal affairs of many states, including socialist states.

The Soviet Union counters this irresponsible playing with mankind's fate with a principled line toward the firm defense of peace.

In a State of Constant Combat Readiness

The Soviet Armed Forces and their strategic forces are attentively following the agressive intrigues and preparations of the U.S. military and its obedient NATO military machine. In the event of an aggressor's attack on the USSR or its allies, Soviet military doctrine, while geared to defense, at the same time envisages resolute actions by our army and navy, which are complete masters of the art of waging not only defensive but also contemporary offensive operations on land, in the air or at sea, including on strategic scale.

The Strategic Rocket Forces and strategic air and naval forces carry out their service in a state of constant combat readiness within the combat duty system. Their ability and readiness to crushingly repulse an aggressor fully meets the requirements of the situation.

The Soviet Armed Forces are marking their 64th anniversary with new successes in improving combat skill. This is attested by the increase in personnel's technical, fire and tactical performance indicators and operational efficiency demonstrated so convincingly during the Zapad-81 troop exercises. Having launched socialist competition in honor of the USSR's 60th anniversary under the slogan "Reliable Defense for the Soviet People's Peaceful Labor," the servicemen of all branches of the armed forces and troop categories are steadfastly increasing their combat readiness.

The initiators of the socialist competition -- the personnel of a missile unit (commanded by Lt Col I. Shelestov), a twice-decorated guards' tank regiment (commanded by Lt Col of Guards S. Kiselev), an antiaircraft missile regiment (commanded by Col V. Parshikov), a Guards' Red Banner bomber regiment (commanded by Lt Col of Guards V. Zhuravlev) -- are in the vanguard.

Rallied closely around the Communist Party and selflessly devoted to the people and the cause of communism, our servicemen will continue to worthily fulfill their historic mission and reliably protect the Soviet people's creative labor and the peoples' socialist gains.

Kutakhov Trud Interview

PM011609 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 Feb 82 p 2

[TRUD editorial board interview with hero of the Soviet Union Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister: "Invincible and Legendary"]

[Text] [Question] Our people and army are united. How is this embodied, Pavel Stepanovich, in the present-day sociopolitical complexion of the Soviet Armed Forces?

[Answer] The close link between our army and navy and the people is one of the most important sources of their combat might. The popular nature, stressed way back by the great Lenin, of the new army born of the revolution is a result of the very nature of socialism and the class essence and historic function of the Soviet Armed Forces. The defense of the socialist fatherland is defined in the USSR Constitution as a matter concerning the whole people. Our army, which was born as a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, has been transformed in the process of building developed socialism into an organ of the state of the whole people while still retaining its class nature, since the leading role in Soviet military building still belongs to the working class, led by the Communist Party with the active support of all working people.

The unity of the army and people can be seen most clearly in the expansion of the social base of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Over half the servicemen are now representatives of the working class, which embodies the best ideological and moral qualities of the people. Young people from kolkhozes who are increasingly mature in the political, cultural and technical sense are entering military service. The numbers of representatives of the intelligentsia are growing.

As the military organization of a multinational state, our army enbodies the friendship and fraternity of the peoples of the USSR.

[Question] At the 25th CPSU Congress our army was called a school of life, a school of education. How can the educational role of the Soviet Armed Forces be defined?

[Answer] This educational role is determined by their sociopolitical nature, class essence and functions, the Communist Party's leadership of them and the specific nature of military service.

Young men come into the soldiers' family often without any experience of life. But they leave the army as tempered people who have received technical and vocational knowledge and political training.

It is known that in accordance with the law on general compulsory military service, almost all our country's male population complete some period of service in the armed forces. Soviet people do this service in their youth, when the character is being formed and world outlook and a conscious attitude to life is being shaped. "The army," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister notes, "so to speak, completes the civic development of young people, tempers the young often still unformed character and teaches collectivism, discipline and order."

[Question] You, Comrade Chief Marshal, lead one of the branches of the armed forces. What is the present-day complexion of our air force?

[Answer] Today we are a missile-carrying, supersonic, all-weather air force. The achievements of the modern scientific and technical revolution -- nuclear missiles, jet engines, radio electronics and automated control facilities -- have been widely introduced. Missiles, including guided missiles, form an important part of the armaments onboard modern combat planes and helicopters. The use of equipment onboard aircraft to ensure automatic flight at any altitude when the ground is not visible and the tracking and hitting of targets by all kinds of weapons in complex meteorological conditions has made it possible to fly in any weather conditions.

And another thing. During the Great Patriotic War our fighters reached speeds of 600-700 kph. At that time a figure of over 1,000 kph, which is the same as the speed of sound, seemed improbably high to us fighter pilots. Now supersonic flight speeds are commonplace and nobody is surprised any more at speeds 150 percent higher than the speed of sound.

[Question] The army of our day is at the summit of scientific and technical progress and makes special demands on the military serviceman. What advice would you give to young people preparing to become armed defenders of the motherland?

[Answer] Indeed, it is true that all the branches of the armed forces and categories of troops are now equipped at the standard of the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress, which has considerably increased their strike power and firepower and increased their role as the reliable guarantor of the Soviet people's peaceful labor. In pursuing its military-technical policy, the CPSU takes account of the fact that in the arms race being pursued by the NATO countries special emphasis is placed on the qualitative improvement of weapons and combat equipment. It is inadmissible for us to lag behind in this sphere.

The essence of the party's military-technical policy has been formulated precisely and clearly by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev: "To continue to maintain the country's armed forces at a high standard so that Soviet servicemen always have the most modern weapons that the imperialist cannot afford to ignore -- this is our duty to the people and we will continue to fulfill it sacredly."

New weapons make serious changes to all spheres of military matters and make very high demands on the personnel's morale and psychological qualities. Primarily, Soviet servicemen must be boundlessly devoted to their motherland, our party and the Soviet people. It is incumbent on them to reliably defend the socialist fatherland and be in a state of constant readiness, guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressors, by displaying high vigilance.

Army service, as is known, is always linked with protracted psychological and physical burdens and with activity that often takes place in extreme conditions. This requires excellent physical training and a firm will from every man and officer.

To those who love the sky, I can say with every justification from my own experience and that of my combat comrades: Devote yourself to the air force -- it is splendid! In the difficult and glorious task of conquering the heavens every young man can display his talent, will and courage. The road to the skies is a road of courage and heroism.

[Question] A last question. Today, Pavel Stepanovich, the combat activities of the veterans are being carried on by the young generation of military airmen. What can you say about this?

[Answer] I can say with confidence that they are in no way inferior to the prewar and wartime predecessors and even surpass them in education, general culture and physical fitness en masse. The youth of today are already producing new heroes from their midst and will continue to do so. Mass heroism is as much a feature of them as it was of the older generation of Soviet people. The actions of Maj Vasiliy Shcherbakov are a worthy example of devotion to military duty and to the heroic traditions of our army and people.

During a flight in Afghanistan a helicopter crew under Maj V. Shcherbakov's command got into very difficult and risky circumstances. When all the difficulties had been overcome and the mission had been successfully accomplished, disaster struck the crew of another helicopter and Shcherbakov, having assessed the situation, took his machine to the region in question. The crew saved their combat comrades, once more undergoing the most terrible trials. Major V. Shcherbakov was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for his exemplary fulfillment of military duty and for the courage and heroism he displayed.

The modern generation of servicemen, educated in the revolutionary and combat traditions of Soviet people and having adopted the courage and glory of the frontline soldiers as their legacy, are proving through their shock martial labor their filial devotion to the motherland -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Petrov in IZVESTIYA

PM281603 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Feb 82 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[Article by Hero of the Soviet Union Army General V. Petrov, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister: "Standing Guard Over Peace"]

[Text] There are notable dates in history which particularly touch people's hearts. Every year the Soviet people and their glorious servicemen, the working people of the socialist community countries and millions of our friends abroad celebrate one of these dates on 23 February. This is the brithday of the valiant USSR Armed Forces, created by the great Lenin, nurtured by the Communist Party. For almost 65 years now they have honorably fulfilled their lofty historic mission -- reliably safeguarding the gains of October and vigilantly standing guard over peace.

The 64th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy is being celebrated in an atmosphere of Soviet people's tremendous political and labor enthusiasm. Exactly a year ago the 26th CPSU Congress began its work. It outlined imposing tasks of communist building in our country. The working people are launching competition increasingly actively for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plans for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. Socialist competition is also expanding in the army and navy under the slogan "Reliable Defense of the Soviet People's Peaceful Labor." Our servicemen are seeking to mark fittingly the 64th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and to raise still higher the troops' skill and the combat readiness of the units and ships.

Turning today to the pages of the glorious chronical of the Soviet army and navy, we proudly note that they have traveled a heroic path. The birth and establishment of the Soviet Armed Forces and their entire glorious combat history are inextricably linked with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the activity of the Communist Party. V.I. Lenin created a whole teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland as a component of the theory of socialist revolution and the building of socialism and communism. He scientifically substantiated the most important principles of Soviet military building and revealed the features and sources of the might of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Back in January 1918 the Third All-Russian Congress of Soviets proclaimed the creation of the Red Army, the army of workers and peasants. One of its basic features, V.I. Lenin pointed out, is that it is an army of a new type, the army of socialist revolution, the bulwark of Soviet power. The Soviet Armed Forces are truly the people's armed forces. They defend the interests of the working people and protect the gains of socialism.

V.I. Lenin was constantly concerned to enhance the leading role of the party in the sphere of military building and to ensure that this building was carried out in precise accordance with the general directives given by the party through its Central Committee and under its direct control. The Civil War had already confirmed the correctness of these principles of military building devised by Lenin and demonstrated in the course of an acute armed struggle the inexhaustible forces of socialist revolution, the high awareness and combat qualities of Army and Navy personnel.

Freedom-loving mankind will never forget the immortal exploit accomplished by the Soviet people and their armed forces during the Great Patriotic War. The Soviet Union's victory in the battle against fascism was natural. It was a triumph for the party's military policy, the socialist economy, the ideology of Marxism, Leninism and high Soviet military skill. The strength of the indestructible friendship of the USSR'S peoples was manifested graphically in combat and in labor. The entire multinational Soviet people were the creators of the victory.

The ideas of the great Lenin concerning the socialist fatherland have been embodied in concentrated form in the new Soviet Constitution and the works and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Their gist consists in the dialectic unity of the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy and its readiness to deal a resolute rebuff to any aggressor. The USSR's fundamental law and the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress are imbued with concern by the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the entire people to consolidate peace on earth and ensure our country's reliable defense capability.

"A firm fusion of a high standard of technical equipment, military skill and indestructible morale," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th Party Congress, "that is the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces."

One important element of the combat readiness of the Soviet Army and Navy is their standard of technical equipment. The Strategic Missile Forces, as the basis of the armed forces' combat might, now have missiles of virtually unlimited range and great accuracy which can deliver nuclear warheads of enormous yield.

The Ground Forces are supplied with modern weapons and combat equipment. Their main strike force -- the tank troops -- have considerable resistance to the impact of weapons of mass destruction and a high degree of mobility. The Ground Forces' firepower is based on strategic and tactical missile weapons. The motorized troops' strike power has increased. The artillery and mortar units and subunits have sophisticated models of cannons, howitzers, mortars and missiles which in terms of their qualities surpass the legendary "Katyushas."

The Air Defense troops are the reliable shield of the country and the army and navy against enemy air strikes. They have highly effective antiaircraft missile complexes and all-weather supersonic fighter-interceptors.

Our Air Force is equipped with supersonic all-weather aircraft carrying nuclear and sophisticated missiles. Their aircraft can travel at 2-2.5 times the speed of sound and reach an altitude of 30 km and more.

The Soviet Navy has become an oceangoing navy equipped with nuclear missiles. Nuclear submarines equipped with underwater-launched missiles and modern torpedos, and missile-carrying naval aircraft comprise the basis of its might.

Military service in our country is a real school of ideological tempering and the formation of lofty moral-political qualities, discipline and organization, wisdom and military skill. Soviet servicemen, from soldier to marshal, are profoundly aware of their personal responsibility for the defense of their fatherland and possess a high degree of combat skill. This was shown yet again by the Zapad-81 exercises held recently under the leadership of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state believe that the tension in the international situation has been sharply exacerbated recently through the fault of the U.S. administration. The danger of war has increased. U.S. and NATO imperialist circles, under cover of the hackneyed myth of the "Soviet military threat," are steering a course toward undermining detente and a return to the cold war.

Threats have recently been issuing constantly from Washington against Cuba, Nicaragua, Libya, Angola and other countries which have firmly embarked on the path of independence. Under U.S. pressure strenuous preparation is under way to deploy about 600 launchers for U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries. Prey to ideas of world rule and pursuing imperial goals, the U.S. leaders are planning to wage so-called "limited nuclear war" in Europe and to deliver a warning nuclear strike against the Soviet Union and unleash major wars in various parts of the world.

The U.S. press organs are publishing deliberately distorted information about the Soviet Armed Forces. Figures are cited relating to the presence of numerous ICBM launchers, SLBM launchers, heavy bombers and so forth in our country.

At the same time they obstinately keep quiet about such facts as that the U.S. strategic offensive forces have 10,000 nuclear warheads, and that they comprise over 1,500 ICBM launchers, about 650 SLBM launchers and over 570 heavy bombers. They also keep quiet about the fact that the United States maintains close to Soviet territory thousands of aircraft belonging to forward-based nuclear facilities in Europe, the Far East and the Indian Ocean.

The Pentagon's troubadours are intimidating the world public with what they say about the development of the Soviet Navy. The U.S. President has even stated that the United States has developed some "window of vulnerability" at sea. In particular the emergence of the aircraft-carrying ships Kiev and Minsk and the nuclear-powered cruiser Kirov in the Soviet Navy in recent years is presented as a grave threat to the West. However, the United States itself has not 2 but 20 aircraft carriers and not 1 nuclear-powered cruiser but 9. So after that I would like to ask: Who is actually threatening whom?

The aggressive forces of imperialism are making increasingly active use of Beijing's anti-Soviet hegemonist policy.

The United States and its allies in the aggressive NATO bloc gave every encouragement and support to counterrevolutionary forces in Poland, counting on restoring the bourgeois order in the country and tearing it away from the socialist community. And now too they are continuing to interfere flagrantly in the internal affairs of a sovereign state -- the Polish People's Republic.

The measures which are being undertaken by Poland's supreme organs are a Polish national decision and a matter for the Poles and them alone. It should be clear at the same time that the Soviet Union is not indifferent to the fate of neighboring socialist Poland. Hundreds of thousands of Soviet people gave their lives during Poland's liberation from fascist slavery, and this cannot be erased from the memory of either the Soviet or the Polish peoples.

The fate of Afghanistan is not a matter of indifference to us. Fulfilling their lofty international duty, our servicemen, at the request of the DRA Government, are helping its people and armed forces to defend the gains of the April Revolution against which the United States, China and Pakistan are waging an undeclared war.

Right now, as the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces is being celebrated, winter combat training is at its height in the units and on the ships.

The initiators of the all-army competition under the slogan "reliable defense of the Soviet people's peaceful labor!" -- a missile troops unit (commander -- Lt Col I. Shelestov), a twice order-bearing armored guards' regiment (commander -- Guards' Lt Col S. Kiselev), an air defense missile regiment (commander -- Col V. Parshikov), a guards' red banner bomber regiment (commander -- Guards' Lt Col V. Sadikov) and a nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarine (commander -- Capt V. Zhuravlev) -- are successfully fulfilling the pledges they have adopted. By good tradition the struggle is also continuing for the right to use the title of leading formation. In the vanguard here is the Red Banner Belorussian Military District's Rogachevskaya Motorized Guards' Division named for the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet, which distinguished itself by its skillful, resolute actions at the Zapad-81 exercises.

As in the fighting for the Soviet motherland, so in the daily military labor on further improving their field, air and naval skill, the foundation of the servicemen's staunchness and selflessness consists of the friendship and brotherhood of the USSR peoples, communist conviction, faith in the rightness of their cause, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

The commanders, political organs and army and navy communists view the all-around consolidation of ties with the people and patriotic and international education as their paramount task helping to raise the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces.

We assess highly the large amount of work performed by the party and Komsomol organizations, the Soviets of People's Deputies and the DOSAAF organizations, Great Patriotic War veterans and our numerous patrons. They are all promoting tremendously the military-patriotic education of young people and their training for service in the army and navy.

Loyal to their heroic traditions, in close combat collaboration with the servicemen of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, the Soviet Army and Navy are honorably serving the great cause of communism and reliably and vigilantly standing guard over peace and the peoples' security. They are always prepared to deal an immediate rebuff to any aggressor.

Kulikov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA

PM010957 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Feb 82 p 2

[Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov article under the rubric "Toward Soviet Army and Navy Day": "Defenders of the Fatherland"]

[Text] The Soviet people are honoring their motherland's armed defenders for the 64th time. They are paying homage to those who defended revolutionary gains in the fields of the Civil War, those who defended the freedom and independence of the world's first socialist state in the battles of the Great Patriotic War and those who today watch vigilantly over the borders of the beloved fatherland and are always ready, shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, to come out in defense of the great gains of socialism and give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

The worker-peasant Red Army was born in difficult times. The great Lenin was present at its birth. He said: "...For the first time in the world an army, an armed force, has been created which knows what it is fighting for, and for the first time in the world the workers and peasants, who make incredibly grave sacrifices, are clearly aware that they are defending the Soviet socialist republic and the power of the working people...."

V.I. Lenin taught us to cherish the country's defense capability and constantly strengthen the combat might of the armed forces. And we, the Komsomol members of the Thirties, adopted this teaching as our own cause. Two professions particularly attracted us -- to become a commander or a commissar in the Red Army.

I was also helped to choose a career by the fact that even decades later the streets of our village, Nevinnomysskaya, continued to ring with the heroism of the Civil War. The legendary Kochubey, the heroes of the Tamanskaya Army, lauded by Aleksandr Serafimovich in "The Iron Stream". I.F. Fedko, who was awarded four Orders of the Red Banner.... The heroism of the fighters, commanders and commissars of the Civil War set an example for the new generation of Soviet people.

As a result of the successful fulfillment of two 5-year plans our country became an industrial-kolkhoz socialist state. In terms of the volume of industrial output it ranked first in Europe and second in the world. The tremendous socioeconomic transformations carried out in the USSR made profound changes in the awareness of Soviet people, particularly among young people. They went away to work on construction projects, labored in plants and on kolkhozes and trained for the defense of the socialist fatherland. It was during those years that many young men linked their lives with the Army. In the year that World War II started I too was enrolled in the military academy.

Fascist Germany's attack on our country found me in the border city of Vladimir-Volynskiy. Later I was involved in severe fighting in right bank and left bank of the Ukraine.

In those terrible times I, like thousands of other fighters and commanders, was admitted to the party, which was rightly known as the fighting party. In this connection I must mention some figures which have always shaken me. In the 4 years of the war -- from 1 July 1941 through 1 July 1945 -- 5,095,848 people were admitted as candidate members of the party and 3,304,237 as party members. That is as many as in the 12 years before the war.

In the war years Soviet people once again became convinced that the people's strength lies in their cohesion around the Communist Party. It was the political leader and organizer of the people and the leader of their armed forces.

Today Soviet people are continuing to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Battle of Moscow, which dispelled the myth of the invincibility of Hitler's army and exposed the flagrant military-political miscalculations of the fascist leadership and the German generals, and the fierce fighting and heavy losses shook the entire enemy army to such an extent that many officers and men began to suffer nerve failures. After all, in the Battle of Moscow the enemy lost, in all, more than 500,000 officers and men, 1,300 tanks, 2,500 guns, more than 15,000 trucks and other hardware. Hitler was forced to admit that he did not know how he would wage war in spring 1942.

However, by the beginning of the second summer of the war the Hitlerite leadership, making use of the production capacities of almost the whole of Western Europe, was able to restore its troops' combat capability and, taking advantage of the absence of a second front, sent in 40 complete divisions on the eastern front.

Our party mobilized everything in order to thwart the enemy's intentions, and the Soviet Army's efforts culminated in the historic victory at Stalingrad and the routing of the enemy's forces in the north Caucasus. The success revealed the increased potential of the Soviet Armed Forces and the skill of military leaders and commanders and their ability to beat the enemy for sure by completing the operations of encircling and completely destroying the enemy.

The mass expulsion of the occupiers from Soviet soil, which began at Stalingrad and in the Caucasus, developed with new force in a summer 1943 and ended in the fall of the following year. The liberation of Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia from the Hitlerite occupiers, in which the patriots of those countries participated actively, then began. By the spring of victory year the troops of the Soviet Army reached the Oder, completed the liberation of age-old Polish lands and purged Hungary of the Hitlerites.

Victory came early in May 1945, when Hitler's armies were finally routed in the Berlin and Prague operations. I took part in the last battles and traveled from the Oder to the city of Wismar. The joy of the servicemen of the Soviet Army and the Allied troops we met with and of the people of many countries and nationalities who had been liberated from Hitlerite slavery was boundless.

But only a few days after the victory a cold wind began to blow from the West. The allies were in no hurry to withdraw their troops to the line laid down by the Yalta Agreement and they placed members of bourgeois and landowning circles and even former Nazis at the head of local organs of power in German cities, at the same time banning or restricting the activity of communists and leftwing social democrats. Soon, at the point of contact between Soviet and allied troops, the frontline men of the British and American armies were replaced with soldiers educated in a spirit of hostility toward the USSR.

After the Soviet Union routed the mighty Kwantung Army and thereby predetermined the defeat of Militarist Japan, the winds of the cold war grew stronger, and in 1946 the cold war was opened against our motherland and the countries of people's democracy with all the class fury which had never died down among the bourgeoisie.

In 1949 NATO was created and the general staffs of Western countries were elaborating plans for crushing the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with nuclear weapons and for invading their territory.

The socialist community countries were forced to form their own combat alliance.

The strength, combat experience and rapid reequipping of the Soviet Army and the strengthening of the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries had a sobering effect on aggressive NATO circles. The tension in the international situation began to lessen, although only very slowly. The Helsinki Agreement seemed to have opened up new opportunities for preventing war and further lessening confrontation. But imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, saw this as meaning the loss of its hopes for rolling back socialism and gaining world domination. An unprecedented arms race was launched with a view to achieving military superiority over the socialist community states. In the last 20 years U.S. military spending has trebled. In the first 5 years of the eighties it will increase by another 120 percent, and by 1985 it will reach $303.9 billion a year.

The Soviet Union, while making every effort to preserve peace and lessen international tension, could not and cannot permit the United States to obtain military superiority over it. "If the need arises," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "the Soviet people will find ways of making any additional efforts and doing everything necessary to ensure their country's reliable defense."

The development and combat training of troops in the Soviet Army are proceeding in accordance with this tenet. The traditional categories of troops and branches of the armed forces, such as artillery and aviation, have received qualitatively new guns and aircraft. At the same time the postwar years have seen the emergence of the Strategic Rocket Forces, the Air Defense Forces, and also forces intended for the technical servicing of the most complex types of combat hardware.

The increasing complexity of combat hardware and the troops' saturation with arms complexes and systems have led to a tenfold increase, compared with the Great Patriotic War, in military specialities. At the same time the new hardware has extended servicing and combat utilization by large collectives by, so to speak, the team method.

Young Soviet men doing their military service learn professions which often help them to choose a speciality which really suits them and acquire the habits of organization and the ability to live and work in a collective and -- most important -- to learn to selflessly love their motherland. A good soldier is always a good worker and a reliable comrade.

Our servicemen, the direct heirs to and continuers of the glorious deeds of older generations, do everything to act as a reliable prop for peace and are in constant readiness, together with the servicemen of the friendly armies, to rebuff aggressive encroachments by imperialist circles on the socialist community countries.

Koldunov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN

PM010825 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of Aviation A. Koldunov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces: "The Fatherland's Mighty Shield"]

[Text] Our Motherland is celebrating the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, created by V.I. Lenin and nurtured by the Communist Party. The USSR Armed Forces have throughout their entire heroic history devotedly served their people and vigilantly stood guard over peace and socialism.

The present holiday coincides with the first anniversary of the start of the work of the 26th CPSU Congress, whose historic decisions have become for our entire people and their servicemen a specific program and guide to action. The tasks advanced by the congress for the further economic, sociopolitical and spiritual development of Soviet society are being successfully fulfilled. The positions and authority of the land of the Soviets in the international arena are strengthening, as is its defense capability.

The history of the land of the soviets convincingly confirms V.I. Lenin's perspicacious conclusion that the worker and peasant republic cannot exist without armed defense. Guided by Lenin's teaching, the Communist Party, for the sake of this lofty and noble goal, created and shaped a new type of army, linked to the people by blood ties and selflessly safeguarding their interests. Throughout the history of the first socialist state, this army reliably defended the gains of Great October. So it was during the struggle against counterrevolution and foreign intervention, so it was during the very harsh ordeals and unparalleled fighting against German fascism and Japanese militarism.

Since the volleys of World War II died away much has changed on the planet. The Soviet motherland has scaled the heights of developed socialism and is advancing confidently toward Communism. This great goal is attainable only under conditions of peaceful labor, which our armed forces are called on to safeguard and defend.

The essence of the military policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state consists primarily in organizing effective defense. The Soviet Union has never armed itself for the sake of armament and has never been and never will be the initiator of an arms race, but we do not forget that there are influential forces in the world which are interested in preparing for a new war. The imperialists are encroaching on the peoples' security and interfering impudently in their affairs -- as in Poland, for instance. That is why the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are doing everything necessary to further increase the motherland's defense capability and the armed forces' readiness resolutely to repel any aggressor. Our friendship with our fellow fighters -- the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact states -- is strengthening with every passing day.

Together with the socialist community countries, the Soviet Union is making every effort to ease the present international situation and to secure the relaxation of existing tension. Our peace initiatives on a mutual reduction in the numerical strength of the armed forces in Europe have reaffirmed the unaltered nature of the CPSU's course toward curbing the arms race and safeguarding lasting peace on Earth.

The Communist Party and its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev are struggling tirelessly to accelerate this process. At the same time, the increase in military expenditure in the NATO countries -- and primarily the United States -- and the development and production of new models and types of weapons requires the Soviet Union to display constant concern for the strengthening of the Soviet armed forces' defense might and the all-around raising of their combat might. In recent years there has been a veritable military-technical revolution in them. The Army and Navy have acquired nuclear weapons. All categories of troops have undergone a qualitative change. Their fire potential, strike power and maneuverability have increased considerably, and their combat readiness has been enhanced. Today we have all the most sophisticated means of armed struggle.

The Strategic Rocket Forces have powerful strategic missiles with nuclear warheads and possessing a long range and high degree of accuracy.

The Ground Forces' firepower is based on strategic and tactical missiles. This branch of the armed forces is supplied with sophisticated armored equipment and artillery and effective fire control facilities, making it possible to conduct any combat operations successfully.

The Air Defense Forces are armed with reliable, highly effective antiaircraft missiles, aviation and radar complexes and automated control systems ensuring that all means of aerial attack are successfully combated. Also fulfilling particularly important tasks in peacetime, the Air Defense Forces are in a state of constant combat readiness to destroy an airborne adversary under any conditions.

The air force is equipped with supersonic missile-carrying jet aircraft with powerful armament and sophisticated electronic equipment.

Our navy reliably safeguards the country's state interests on the expanses of the world's oceans. Nuclear-powered submarines armed with submarine-launched and homing torpedos are its main force. Naval missile-carrying aircraft and modern surface ships possess great capabilities for engaging an adversary.

Along with the army and navy, the armed forces' rear services and the country's civil defense, whose role in modern warfare is constantly increasing, are also being improved.

The Soviet Armed Forces' combat potential is not a mere amalgam of a high standard of technical equipment, military skill and people's indestructible morale, it is a firm fusion of these. This is manifested in the heightened responsibility of commanders, political organ workers and party and Komsomol organizations for maintaining high morale in the army and navy.

Our armed forces' indestructible morale has a firm foundation. It rests on the socialist social and state system and is conditioned by the communist world outlook and Marxist-Leninist ideology which have become established in our people's social awareness. The grandeur of the spirit of the army lies in the people's moral strength forged by the Communist Party.

The formidable weapons and combat equipment are in reliable hands. Our remarkable servicemen are masters of their profession, educated by Lenin's party and the entire Soviet way of life in a spirit of loyalty to the motherland and the ideals of communism. Almost 90 percent of servicemen are communists and Komsomol members. All servicemen have higher, secondary or incomplete secondary education.

Their high degree of skill enables our servicemen to wield modern weapons and equipment more effectively in battle with a view to attaining victory over a powerful, technically equipped opponent. At the same time, there are constantly growing demands on the military skill of the personnel and the commanders' ability to direct the actions of the subunits, units and formations entrusted to them. The criteria of martial skill are daily becoming stricter. That is why constantly improving field, air and naval skills play a very important role in the entire system of troop training in modern warfare. It is precisely on the field, in the air and at sea that the definitive consolidation of the skills acquired in theoretical exercises and training classes takes place.

The law of the present-day life of army and navy servicemen, as of all Soviet people, is not to be content with what has been achieved but to proceed further and achieve more. They see their patriotic duty in celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with new successes in service and study and in augmenting the combat traditions and military glory of older generations.

The strength and invincibility of the army and navy lie in their indissoluble unity with the people. Soviet servicemen in all their service and combat training encounter all-around support and attention from the local party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and production collectives. Enterprise, kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers and figures from the world of science and culture are always welcome guests in units and on ships. In turn the servicemen are constantly strengthening their broad and diverse ties with the working people, performing much work on young people's military-patriotic education and taking an active part in bringing in the harvest, constructing the Baykul-Amur Railroad and other projects.

The 26th CPSU Congress assessed highly the present standard of the Soviet Army and Navy. "A firm fusion of a high standard of technical equipment, military skill and indestructible morale," the party Central Committee report states, "that is the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces."

The mighty Soviet Armed Forces, in close combat alliance with the armies of the socialist Warsaw Pact states, fully accord with their designation and are in a high state of combat readiness. On Soviet Army and Navy Day we servicemen turn our eyes again and again to Lenin's party. We see in its leadership the basis of the might of the Soviet state and the invincibility of its armed forces. Proud of the high trust of the party and people, :pua; to their patriotic and international duty, Soviet servicemen are serving the great cause of Lenin and vigilantly standing guard over peace.

Popkov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA

PM281701 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Col Gen M. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Ground Forces: "Vying in Exploits"]

[Excerpts] We can imagine the strength and pride which fill the veterans' hearts at the sight of our parades today on Red Square. The first Red Guards who listened to Lenin before the march to the Civil War fronts and the soldiers of the Great Patriotic War who defeated Hitler's fascism recognize in their children and grandchildren, the servicemen of the eighties, the same staunch conviction, the same loyalty to the cause of the party, the same ardent patriotism and lofty international duty which in the past 65 years have made our Army the people's true pride and glory. It is only the might of the modern combat weapons which the Soviet people have forged for the defense of their peaceful labor which are incomparable with the past.

"A firm fusion of a high standard of technical equipment, military skill and indestructible morale," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "that is the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces."

On land, in the air and on the ocean expanses our Army, Air Force and Navy wield weapons of devastating might and first-rate equipment to defend the achievements of socialism. What must the present-day officer and soldier know and be able to do to wield these weapons reliably and confidently? A very great deal. A simple example. Whereas in the early fifties a technical device of average complexity consisted of 700-800 components, today a similar device consists of 1,400-1,500 components or more. Whereas, for instance, a gun crew in 1945 had to perform up to 10 operations to fire a round, the launch deatchment of a modern missile installation has to carry out over 100 operations to launch a missile. In 1945 there were 160 military specialties in the Army and Navy, while in 1960 there were 400. Now there are over 2,000 in the armed forces, and each is irreplaceable in the complex and interlinked army organism.

In daily military labor -- at tactical exercises and fire drill, in fights and on ocean cruises -- the young servicemen improve their skill and persistently study the science of winning, mindful of Suvorov's watchword: If it's hard in training, it will be easy in battle. The Dnepr, Dvina, Yug, Okean, Berezina and Zapad-81 exercises and maneuvers held in recent years have been a report to the motherland and party and an all-round check on the personnel's combat maturity. Side by side with the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies, the Soviet servicemen have acted in the Brotherhood in Arms, Shchit-79, Soyuz-81, Druzhba-82 and other exercises.

Our army is an army of young men. The communists of the armed forces, the commanders and political workers and the Komsomol aktiv attach enormous significance to the young soldier's education in a spirit of communist ideals, patriotism and internationalism.

The graphic and interesting speech delivered at a Komsomol meeting in a regiment of the Tamanskaya Guards' Motorized Division by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.E. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Defense Minister, was evidence of this untiring attention. At the report-and-election meetings and Komsomol conferences held everywhere recently in the military districts and groups of forces there was a businesslike, principled discussion of how to study military matters properly.

The lofty moral qualities, selflessness, endurance and determination of Soviet servicemen are manifested particularly graphically in their fulfillment of their international duty in Afghanistan. Many examples can be cited of the nobility and humaneness of the Soviet soldiers, sergeants and officers taking part in rendering aid to civilian victims of the raids undertaken by armed bandits dispatched from Pakistani territory. What can be dearer to our hearts than the thanks of women, children and old men whom the bandits had only recently mercilessly rendered homeless, whose relatives they had killed and to whom we gave food, clothing and warmth.

It was Soviet servicemen who helped to eliminate the consequences of flooding in one Afghan city.

Food was delivered to the inhabitants on our trucks. Our earthmoving machinery was used to dig a drainage canal. Servicemen supplied flour, rice and sugar for the aid fund to the population. In another city our soldiers took an active part in planting greenery and providing amenities and helped to repair a boarding school which houses the children of Afghan citizens who died during the April Revolution.

Such humaneness, such respect for people are inherent in the servicemen of the army born of Great October, the army which defends peace and progress.

The army which is rightly called a school of life, a school of courage and physical tempering, a school of ideological maturity. I now want to cite just one letter from the many received by the commanders and political workers in military units. Here is what Nikolay Prokopyevich Bida, a kolkhoz worker from Sumskaya Oblast, wrote: "I want to share a great joy. Our son Anatoliy has returned from the army changed beyond all recognition. He has matured and strengthened physically and spiritually. His outlook has broadened. In the unit he became a specialist first class. He was admitted to the party. He was given a recommendation to go to study at an institute. I involuntarily remember the words of the old song about the Red Army which went: 'There is no better school in the Union for peasants' sons.' In looking at my son it is as though I can see his commanders -- wise, skilled, glorious patriots of our motherland. I want to say: Heartfelt thanks to you, dear comrades, for the tremendous work you are doing in our common goal -- the young people's communist education...."

Our army, the flesh of our people's flesh, cherishes their peaceful labor. And if, through the fault of imperialist circles headed by the United States, international tension is mounting sharply, the Pentagon ringleaders must realize that our fatherland and the socialist community have a powerful, reliable shield ready to repel any aggression, from wherever it comes.